

## PREMIER SAYS ULSTER CANNOT BE ELIMINATED

Mr. Asquith Discusses Home Rule Bill, Declaring Question of Devolution Is Being Considered by the Government

### STATES HIS POSITION

Prime Minister Invites Proposals but Avers That Threats of Intimidation Will Not Change Course Already Laid Down

LONDON—Premier Asquith's speech at Ladybank Saturday was the frankest intimation that the home rule bill would go forward and that no amendments would be considered on the lines of exclusion of Ulster or elimination of a Dublin parliament. It seemed to be his desire to make his position so clear that no misunderstanding should be possible.

It was ridiculous, he insisted, to pretend that the country had not sanctioned the bill. There was no ordinarily intelligent elector at the last election who had not perfectly understood that return of the ministry meant the setting up of a Parliament in Dublin through operation of a Parliament act. The bill, therefore, would go through, nor would the government be moved by any threat of intimidation.

If opposition was organized illegally, he continued, it would not only be right, but it would be the positive duty of the government to use whatever means might be necessary to enforce the law.

At the same time he recognized it was not desirable that Ireland should be started on a new career on the lines of triumph of party and, therefore, within the limits of the principle of the present bill, he and his colleagues were still ready and willing to consider any possible proposals which could be made for common agreement, and he and his colleagues deliberately invited their opponents to make any such proposals.

A formal conference he did not consider to be either desirable or even practicable, but he did hope for an exchange of views of the frankest and most unprejudiced description. Finally he pointed out that the government were considering the whole question of devolution on a home rule basis but that the claim of Ireland must have first consideration.

## VOTE IN CORTES BRINGS SPAIN A NEW GOVERNMENT

Defeat Followed by Resignation of Sr. Romanones, King Calls Sr. Dato to Form Ministry

LONDON—The Spanish government was defeated yesterday in the Cortes by 106 to 101, with no less than 77 abstentions.

Sr. Romanones at once offered his resignation to the King, who, after some hesitation, sent for Conservative leaders, Sr. Maura and Dato. As a result, Sr. Dato was requested to form a ministry, but he has not yet definitely accepted the task.

## NEW ASSEMBLY IS ELECTED IN EGYPT

LONDON—The elections for the new legislative assembly in Egypt took place yesterday, but no returns have yet been published.

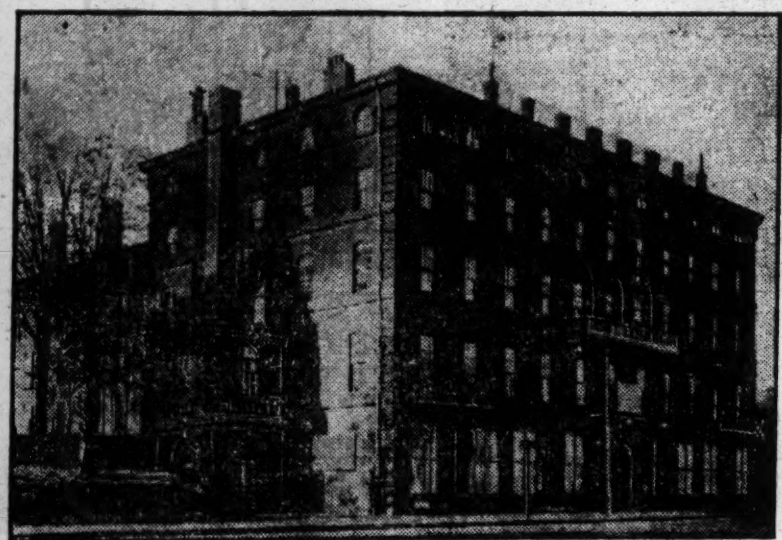
## MRS. MONTEFIORE FURTHERS PLANS FOR DUBLIN CHILDREN

Arranges With Mrs. Rand to Send Strikers' Little Ones to England, While Some Are Cared for in or Near Irish Capital, With Popular Approval

LONDON—The Monitor correspondent in Dublin telegraphs that in an interview yesterday with Mrs. Rand, that lady explained that she fully indorsed every word of explanation about her arrest and the treatment she was subjected to by a priest, given by Mrs. Montefiore to the Monitor for its Friday issue. She also declared that as an American and a traveler she had learned the strength of the Christian Science movement very well.

Mrs. Montefiore is still occupied in furthering her plan for helping workers by taking charge of their children and sending them to homes in England, where their own clergy can see them. Several children have been sent into other homes in or around Dublin, and the idea

## SOUTH END SETTLEMENT TO CENTER WORK IN NEW HOME



Future center of settlement work, John Eliot square, Roxbury

## HOWARD ELLIOTT FILES PAST LIST OF VOUCHERS

President of New Haven Gives Amounts Paid to Concerns and Individuals in Two Years by Railroad for Services

### FEES FOR ADVERTISING

In response to a request made by Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the public service commission, Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, has filed with the commission a partial list of vouchers representing payments made by the New Haven road. There are 32 vouchers in all, the greater number of which are payments for advertising. In a letter to Chairman Macleod Mr. Elliott says that the company employed eight girls and two men to work on these vouchers both day and night.

Some of the larger vouchers are as follows: Boston News Bureau, Jan. 20 and 27, 1913, for advertising, \$905.53; Sylvester Baxter, 20 Beacon street, Dec. 16, 1912, "services to date, literary and publicity," \$565.00; John H. McCrahan, 42 Broadway, New York, Jan. 16, 1913, legal services and disbursements, \$6693; Boston Globe, Nov. 26, 1912, for advertising "A Test of Railroad Efficiency," \$225; Curtis Guild & Co., publishers of the Commercial Bulletin, for advertising "A Test of Railroad Efficiency," \$43; John M. Gibbons, New York, services, \$562.50; conference committee of managers, 70 East Forty-fifth street, New York, for assessment No. 2 in connection with firemen's wage matter, \$790; Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York, Jan. 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913, for services, registering stock, \$1000; Boston News Bureau, for advertising in Boston Globe, Post, etc., \$1882.75; Boston Republic Company, Nov. 30, 1912, for advertising "A Test of Railroad Efficiency," \$76.50; Howard W. Kendall, Springfield Union, Oct. 22 to Dec. 31, 1912, "for services in connection with special matters affecting the interests of the company balance of the year, 1912," \$300.

## ITALIANS ELECT BY CHANGED MODE

LONDON—The first elections under the new franchise in Italy commenced yesterday. No results at present have been published. Some 1200 candidates went to poll, but it is not known to what extent the new voters took advantage of their opportunity.

Old Norfolk Post Tavern Purchased as Memorial to Miss Louise Howe Will Be Fitted Immediately for Class Uses

### READY BY YEAR'S END

Concentration of all the activities of the South End industrial school under one roof is made possible by the purchase of the old Norfolk house, one of the last of the historic post taverns in Roxbury. The work of getting the place into shape for the use of the school will be begun at once and it is expected that by the close of 1913 some of the classes can be moved there from the present quarters on Bartlett street.

Back of the building is a large brick barn and near by is the casino, both of which will be used by the school in connection with the main building. The grounds which surround the hotel will be made into a playground and athletic field, thus greatly facilitating the work of the school, which hitherto has had to carry on its playground activities several blocks from the school itself. The size of the Norfolk house will make possible an extension of club and class work and provide for larger enrollments in drawing, music, sewing, cooking, laundry, cabbaging and laundry work.

The purchase of the Norfolk House has been made as a memorial to the work of Miss Louise Howe who was for many years president of the school, and with whose name the service of South End industrial school to the neighborhood is constantly associated.

The present structure was built about 60 years ago and until it closed down three years ago was known as the family hotel of Roxbury. It has been the scene of many festive gatherings and its hospitality has been dispensed to many famous men.

## REQUEST REFUSED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today wired the state department from Mobile to refuse the request of Benjamin Johnson, a refugee planter of Mexico that he be permitted to return to Topolobampo, with a crew of harvest hands aboard the armored cruiser Pittsburgh, which sails from San Francisco on November first.

Mr. Johnson urged that unless this permission was granted he would suffer heavily as he had left his unharvested crop when Secretary of State Bryan issued his "exodus" order. The President based his refusal on the ground that he did not want to set a precedent.

## SHUKRI PASHA IN CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON—Shukri Pasha, who has been invested with the title of Gazi for his defense of Adrianople against the Bulgarians, reached Constantinople yesterday, after a short delay in Adrianople, on his return from imprisonment in Bulgaria. His arrival was made the occasion for a demonstration in recognition of the brilliancy of his defense of the fortress.

Without the limitation of partisanship or denominationalism, the Monitor gives all readers the world news in a clean, straight-from-the-shoulder way. It fills the newspaper needs for many readers whose introduction to it came about only through thoughtful friends.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c  
In Foreign Countries.....3c

## BULKHEAD WORK IS AWARDED BY PORT DIRECTORS

H. P. Converse & Co. Receive Contract for Dredging and Filling at Drydock Site

H. P. Converse & Co. were awarded the contract for dredging and filling behind the bulkhead on the site of the proposed drydock on a new bid of \$282,376. The directors of the port made the award at their special meeting this noon. They also awarded the contract for dredging the channel to a point off the Metropolitan Coal Company wharf to J. P. O'Riordan on a bid of \$8385.

The directors will consider bids on two other projects at their meeting Thursday.

## COSMOPOLITANS AT TECH TO HAVE CHINESE PROGRAM

Chinese night will be observed at the meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club of the Massachusetts Polytechnic Institute, Nov. 22, at the Tech Union. The president of the club, Z. Y. Chow, will preside. Chinese music will have a place on the program, and there will be speeches by men informed on Chinese questions. In the club there are 100 members from other lands, and about 50 Americans.

Other officers are A. J. Murphy, Great Britain, first vice-president; Pablo Beola, Cuba, second vice-president; L. W. Snow, United States, treasurer; Turpin Hai, China, secretary. Each nationality has a national chairman on the committee. The week before the holiday vacation British night will be observed.

## SERBIAN TROOPS OUT OF ALBANIA

LONDON—The Serbian troops which had followed the Albanians across the frontier after their last raid were yesterday all withdrawn within the new Serbian boundaries, so that this last incident may now be regarded as closed.

## ALIEN EXPERTS HELP COLLEGE

Dr. George W. Tupper, secretary of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. immigrant industrial committee, and H. H. King, state student secretary, are at Rhode Island College today attending a conference to assist the college committee in systematizing the work with aliens.

## MAYOR ASKS \$300,000 LIGHT LOAN BE SPENT ON STREETS

Wants Council to Transfer Mooted Fund Appropriated for Municipal Illumination to Extension and Improvements of Thoroughfares—Seeks \$225,000 for Station

Seeking an appropriation of \$225,000 for a new fire alarm station, Mayor Fitzgerald today sent an order to the city council. He also sent orders asking appropriations of \$100,000 for a high pressure water service, \$125,000 for the consumptive hospital, \$144,000 for a municipal building in Roslindale and \$136,000 for a municipal building in ward 12.

The mayor has asked for the transfer of an appropriation of \$300,000 for municipal lighting to be used to extend Jersey street and to make improvements at the Forayth institution and on Commonwealth avenue.

Regarding the appropriation sought for the high pressure service one of the councilors said this order would not be passed because there was not enough money in the treasury. He also said the Avery street order would not pass, since the councilors were divided as to whether it would be better to widen Avery street or to build a new street between Avery and West street.

This view was presented to the mayor, who characterized it as an attempt on the part of some one to evade the question. The mayor said the widening of Avery street had been before the finance

## TIDES OF TRADE TO SWING SOUTH SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson at Mobile Says Canal Will Not Divide, but Bring Closer Together Interests of North and Pan-America

### NO CONQUEST IS SEEN

MOBILE, Ala.—Opening the Southern Commercial Congress here this afternoon, President Wilson hailed the opening of the Panama canal as the "emancipation from foreign control of the Pan-American states."

"And we ought to be first," he added, "in assisting in their emancipation. They have been driven to hard bargains, but in the future we'll draw closer and closer to them on terms of friendship and equality, for that is the only bond possible between us. Any other is not only degrading to them, but shows us to be narrow. We stand for the greatest

(Continued on page ten, column one)

## WASHINGTON GETS NOTHING NEW ON MEXICAN SITUATION

Secretaries Bryan and Tumulty Hold Conference, But Won't Tell What They Said—Southern Republic Fails to Name President as Only About 5000 Vote

WASHINGTON—Not an additional fact was received here today that would throw new light on the Mexican situation. Secretary of State Bryan held a conference with Secretary Tumulty in the executive offices at which the attitude of the United States was touched on. Neither official, however, would discuss the conference in any way.

MEXICO CITY—Returns from the Mexican election today showed that less than 5000 votes were cast in the federal district, including this city where there are 80,000 voters.

In spite of the meager vote it was expected that the congressional candidates, with the approval of General Huerta would declare themselves elected, and organize. Their first act, it is said, will be to declare the presidential election of yesterday null and void because the total vote cast was not sufficient

## STATE PEACE SOCIETY PLANS TO FOUND LOCAL BRANCHES

Systematic Extension of Organization to Be Undertaken in Massachusetts—Dr. James L. Tryon Discusses Work, National Purpose and Scope

Arrangements are now being made for organization meetings within the next two weeks in Springfield, Hudson and Dedham, Mass., to establish local branches of the Massachusetts Peace Society, 31 Beacon street. Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, will present the idea to each branch.

The first work in local organization was done in the meeting held at the home of the Misses Helen and Mary Seabury at New Bedford last Monday, when they were appointed joint secretaries of the organization committee of the New Bedford society.

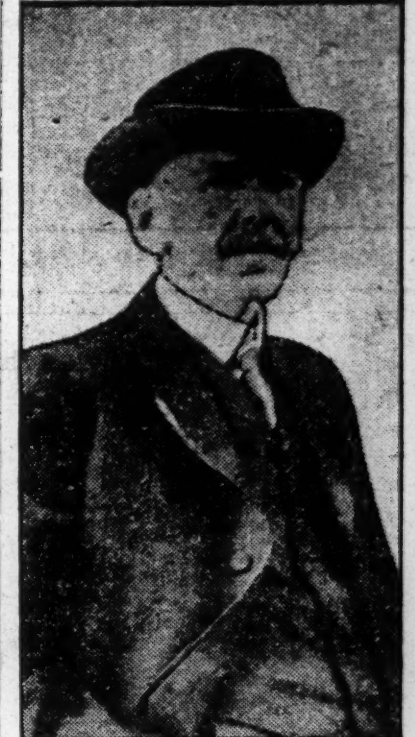
In New Bedford the committee will nominate officers, draft a constitution, call a final organization meeting and hold a public meeting in about three weeks under the auspices of the new society at which Dr. Tryon will give his illustrated lecture on "The New Peace Palace." Dr. Tryon is trying to arrange for Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the British Peace Society, who is now making a peace-speaking tour of Canada, visiting clubs, universities and societies, to visit Boston about the first of January.

Legislative programs for the year are under discussion at the Massachusetts Peace Society and although no formal

action has been taken it is expected that they will include work for a new treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, the settlement of the Panama toll case, the promotion of the third Hague conference and opposition to further naval extension. Two of the important constructive questions relating to peace work are the treaty with Great Britain and the settlement of the toll controversy.

Dr. Tryon expects to attend the convention of the American committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking people held at Richmond, Va., Dec. 3 and 4. He has given an illustrated lecture on the subject. The meeting is announced as of exceptional importance as it is designed to work out a comprehensive plan for state and city celebrations so that there shall be no conflict in date and feature. The committee plans to have particular periods during the year 1915 devoted to a comprehensive and fitting celebration of the peace which has endured, as between the United States and France, Germany, Norway and Sweden, Holland and other nations with which we have been perpetually at peace. Steps may also be taken to invite the people of Mexico and Spain to participate in the general peace celebration.

## EXPERT SOUGHT AS CURATOR AT ZOO



A. B. BAKER

## EXPERT SOUGHT AS CURATOR IS VISITOR AT ZOO

Assistant Superintendent of National Zoological Park at Washington Offered Boston Place—Meets City Officials

### DECISION NOT MADE

Dr. Arthur B. Baker Is Expected to State Whether He Will Accept Invitation to Serve City of Boston in Short Time

Dr. Arthur B. Baker, assistant superintendent of the National Zoological park at Washington, who has been named as curator to succeed John T. Benson at the Boston Zoo, left his hotel today to join D. Henry Sullivan, chairman of the park commissioners, in a visit to the zoo at Franklin park and to meet other city officials. Mr. Baker will be in Boston for about a week. Before he returns it is expected he will have made known his attitude in regard to the acceptance of the position.

Dr. Baker explained that he had come here to look into the details of the situation and inspect the zoo, of which he had been offered charge. He has known Mr. Benson, the retiring curator at the zoo, for several years.

Although acting as assistant superintendent at Washington Dr. Baker supervises practically the whole work of the institution and during his 23 years of service there has given considerable time and effort toward advancing the zoological garden to its present high standard.

When he entered the service of the Smithsonian Institution there were only a few animals, kept in an enclosure at the back of the bureau of fisheries. Additions were made, however, and the institution extended in many departments. The government sent Mr. Baker to many large European cities to inspect zoological gardens and to East Africa to bring several animals to this country.

In this tour he visited 15 cities, among them London, Berlin and Vienna. He had his early school education at Syracuse, N. Y., and worked in the Ward Natural Science establishment at Rochester. Then he went to Kansas City and thence to Washington.

Dr. Baker was offered the position in Boston by Mayor Fitzgerald some time ago but all the details had not been made at the time. He was recommended to the mayor by Dr. W. Hornaday, chief of the zoological gardens in New York.

Robert S. Peabody, a member of the park commission, said Mr. Baker was here to talk over the position and that no definite arrangements had been made as yet. Louis L. Mowbray, who has been in charge of the aquarium, is in temporary charge, Mr. Benson having left Saturday.

## PROSECUTION IN BEILISS TRIAL AT KIEFF ENDS

Anti-Semite Paper Makes Use of Occasion to Urge Uprisings Against the Jews in Russia

LONDON—The case for the prosecution in the Kieff trial closed yesterday with the examination of some important witnesses. The occasion is made use of by the Double-Headed Eagle, the organ of the anti-Semites, for the publication of a frank incitement to pogroms against Russian Jews.

There is no question that the Jews in Russia are at present in considerable danger from the fanaticism and greed of the people who have been stirred up to attack them.

## COSMOPOLITANS TO GATHER IN BOSTON

"How different nations have helped the United States" has been selected as the subject of the monthly meeting of citizens of all nationalities to be held Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club and the industrial and immigrant department of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. at Institute hall, 277 Cambridge street. Music will be furnished by members of the Harvard musical clubs and an address will be given by George W. Nasmith of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street. At the meeting to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the union of Poland and Lithuania held by the representatives of those countries in Cambridge at Institute hall yesterday, H. M. Gerry, secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. industrial and immigrant department gave the principal address.

## KAISER MAKES VISIT IN VIENNA

LONDON—The Kaiser arrived in Vienna yesterday morning on a brief visit to Emperor Franz Josef.



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## United Kingdom Wages Are Credited to Organization

BRITISH MINERS  
ENDORSE CLOSER  
UNITY OF UNIONS

Greater Support of Each Others' Demands Is Urged by Speaker at Federation Conference Recently Held in Scarborough

## RESOLUTION PASSED

(Special to the Monitor)

SCARBOROUGH, England.—In the presidential address delivered at the miners' federation conference at Scarborough, Mr. Smillie spoke of the strike method of enforcing labor demands.

In refutation of the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Snowden, that the minimum wage act passed last year had given the miners more in increased wages than all the trade unions had ever done, Mr. Smillie declared that during the last 15 or 20 years, the miners' federation had conferred 100 times more benefit, from the wage point of view, on the mining community than the minimum wage act, and that the act only affected a small number comparatively of individuals, whilst the struggles of trade unionism established the minimum wage principle for all underground workers, a boon the law never touched.

Trade unionism had established a wage 50 per cent higher than it used to be, and this had been done absolutely independently of Parliament.

"If we should consider," Mr. Smillie continued, "that the declaration of a general stoppage is the best way to help our friends, we shall declare it." Though he was not in favor of the stoppage of collieries by a sympathetic strike, yet it was the only weapon in their hands and if they gave up their power to use it they would find themselves in just as unfavorable a position as they had ever been, for the heart of capital was no softer today than it had been at any other time.

Turning to the subject of the condition of affairs in Dublin, Mr. Smillie said that the employers in that city had made up their minds to crush out that form of trade unionism which they called "Larkinism" or "syndicalism." He wondered very much whether the Dublin affair was not a part of a far greater movement to crush out the trade union movement altogether.

"We have," he continued, "ominous signs of such a purpose in a great trade movement which is about to be organized with an enormous capital; a movement organized for the avowed purpose of meeting aggressive trade unionism. But we have nothing to fear in an attempt of that kind; rather should we welcome it, for nothing in the world would bring the British worker to his senses more than an organized attempt on the part of the employers to crush out his organization and destroy his right of citizenship."

At a subsequent meeting of the federation the subject of capitalist organization was again referred to in a resolution.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON.—Joseph and His Brothers, 8.  
CASTLE.—Held by the Enemy, 2:30, 8:10.  
COLONIAL.—Madcap Duchess, 8.  
HOLLIS.—Miss Julia Sanderson, 8.  
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
MAJESTIC.—Bought and Paid For, 8:10.  
PARK.—Miss Elsie Ferguson, 8:10.  
PLYMOUTH.—Let's Go A-Gardening, 8:10.  
SHUBERT.—The Blue Bird, 8.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR.—Seven Keys to Baldpate.  
BELASCO.—David Warfield.  
BOTH.—The Great Adventurer.  
COHAN.—Porch and Perimeter.  
COMEDY.—The Marriage Game.  
CORT.—Fog of My Heart.  
CRITICUS.—Indian Summer.  
EMPIRE.—John Drew.  
ELTING.—Within the Law.  
GRAND.—The Love Lease.  
HARRIS.—The Love Lease.  
HIPPODROME.—America.  
KNICKERBOCKER.—Donald Brian.  
LYRIC.—The Girl and the Pennant.  
LITTLE.—Prunella.  
LYCEUM.—Miss Grace George and "The Younger Generation."  
MANHATTAN.—Southern and Marlowe.  
NEW AMSTERDAM.—Sweethearts.  
REPUBLIC.—Temperamental Journey.  
SHUBERT.—Forbes Robertson.  
THIRTY-NINTH.—At Ray.  
WEST END.—Her Own Money.

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE.—Otis Skinner.  
CORT.—Adams and McIntyre.  
GARRICK.—William Dodge.  
LAKESIDE.—A Trip to Washington.  
OLYMPIC.—Chauncey Olcott.  
POWERS.—The Governor's Lady.

lution put forward by Frank Hodges, South Wales, proposing closer unity between the leading trade unions in support of each other's demands in order that capitalism might be more effectively fought.

In speaking to his resolution Mr. Hodges said that if the three great unions, the railwaymen's, the dockers' and the miners', agreed to unified and simultaneous action, one national strike would take place instead of three and the workers' object would be more likely to be won by a united demand.

Labor organization must be more complete and more scientific in order to deal with the increase in excellence of the capitalist organization. Mr. Burton of Northumberland, the seconder of Mr. Hodges' motion, said he thought the measure would prove its usefulness in preventing strikes rather than in causing them.

What was going on in Dublin was only the beginning of the employers' effort to crush trade unionism. The employers felt that political power was going from their grasp and sooner than lose it they were prepared to take any step. The resolution was passed with only one dissentient voice.

BEIRUT ORDERED  
TO PAY LARGE TAX

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria.—The wealth of the vilayet of Beirut has received a rather unwelcome advertisement in the latest instructions which have been received from the minister of finance in Constantinople. An order has been issued that each month £240,000 are to be sent to the central treasury of the ministry, and that no officials are to be paid until this sum has been despatched.

The Turkish officials are used to administrative orders of this nature, and much of the bad government in the Ottoman empire is due to this very cause, the officials being driven to provide for themselves as best they can.

PYRITES TREATED  
FOR TIN PRODUCT

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—The profitable treatment of stanniferous pyrites, of which there are huge quantities in the North Dundas district, west coast, is being satisfactorily carried out by calcination at the Boulder mine, under the management of E. Flight.

The ore from faces densely pyritic carrying 30 per cent of sulphur in the bulk, has been successfully treated for tin, over 1 per cent of tin oxide having been recovered and during the past half year the returns from the old five-head mill in use have more than paid expenses.

## KING ALFONSO PLANS VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—According to a report, it is stated that the court of Roumania will receive a visit from King Alfonso before next year.

SPECULATION IN FUTURES  
AFFECTS INDIA JUTE PRODUCT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The Calcutta jute mills show a total profit for the past half-year of 127 lakhs of rupees (nearly \$250,000) as compared with 64 lakhs (nearly \$127,000) during the corresponding half-year in 1912 and 135 lakhs (nearly \$290,000) in the second half of 1912.

The revival in the local manufacturing trade was marked in the first half of 1912, but in the second half the pace was so rapid that the total profit for the year was a record. The year 1913 promised at one time to eclipse even that record, for in the first half the turn over was nearly double that of the previous season.

It is now, however, considered less likely that the figures of 1912 will be attained, owing partly to the unfavorable climatic conditions which have prevailed during the past two months, and also owing to the gigantic increase in the price of raw material. The cost of the raw material has almost doubled during the past three years, and this fact is put down largely to the speculative gambling which has been in progress on the Calcutta market during the past two years.

This gambling element consists very largely of Marwaris, or native brokers, who have demoralized the market by reckless dealing in forward contracts.



Ducal palace at Brunswick, soon to be officially occupied by Prince and Princess Ernst August

CONSTITUTIONAL SETTLEMENT  
OF HANOVER QUESTION URGED

German Press Expresses No Doubt as to Good Faith of Prince Ernst in the Hohenzollern-Guelph Affair but Says Renunciation Applies at Best Only to Himself

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Hohenzollern-Guelph affair, which a short time ago appeared to be assuming a threatening aspect, has partially calmed down, owing to an authoritative statement by Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Writing from Gmunden, the Prince declares that he is of opinion that the promise contained in his statement concerning the military oath made in his letter to the German chancellor, dated April 20, is clear and definite enough to prevent anyone putting a wrong construction on its meaning.

It seems incomprehensible to him, he declares, that anyone can doubt that his promise will also hold good when he becomes a federal prince, because it includes an obligation devolving as a matter of course on any German federal prince. He himself feels bound absolutely and forever by such a promise.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is semi-official, denies that there is any truth in the account of an interview between the Kaiser's son and Prince Ernst August published by the Frankfurter Nachrichten recently.

The press takes on the whole a favorable view of the situation, and while not expressing the slightest doubt as to the bona fides of the prince, nevertheless draws attention to his failure to renounce forever all claims for himself or his heirs to the kingdom of Hanover. The mere

promise, however faithful, is not, they point out, a renunciation and applies at best only to himself.

The papers reiterate a demand for a perfectly constitutional settlement of the affair, before he assumes the sovereignty of Brunswick. At the same time there are signs which indicate that some agreement has been arrived at between Prussia and Brunswick and the house of Cumberland. The public have, however, no intimation of this as yet, but assume that some arrangement has obtained the approval of the federal council, because it has been announced that as duke and duchess, Prince and Princess Ernst August will make their official entry into Brunswick early in November.

ROUMANIAN LOAN  
MAY BE GIVEN TO  
GERMAN BANKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Roumania.—The subject of the Roumanian loan was discussed at a cabinet meeting held at Sinaia at which the King presided. Financial measures to be taken in connection with the mobilized reservists and the establishment of a judicial organization in the annexed province were considered.

The Roumanian Independence publishes details with regard to the loan which it declares to be official. While in Paris, the minister of finance received offers in connection with the loan from a French as well as from a German group. At one time the German group hoped to obtain the assent of the French government for the issue of a loan, half of which was to be provided by Germans and the other half by the French; but difficulties having arisen, independent offers were made by the French group and by the German group of the Diskonto.

The Roumanian Independence believes that M. Marghiloman will accept the Diskonto offer as being the more advantageous. The loan is to consist of from 500,000,000 to 800,000,000 francs instead of 300,000,000, as was at first stated.

It is obvious that so enormous an increase in military facilities must involve a great increase in demand, but the fact that the price should have nearly doubled during the last two years indicates that fluctuation has not been governed entirely by the increase in loan power, and that the operations of what is known as the "bitar bazar" or inner ring of speculative brokers, have had almost as much to do with the present situation, as has the normal increase in demand.

The jute trade is naturally very concerned at the results of this practice, and the government has intimated that it may possibly pass legislation with a view to suppressing the gamblers. The question is, however, surrounded by great difficulties and not everyone is sanguine as to the result of any legislative or administrative remedies.

BRITISH WARFARE  
GO FOR LOW PRICES  
AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Three Submarines of the Holland Type Sold With Two Cruisers and Pair of Battleships

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, England.—The first three submarines built for the British navy were sold by public auction recently in Portsmouth dockyard. The vessels were of the Holland type, 63½ feet long and 11 feet 9 inches in beam, with a displacement of 122 tons. Their surface speed was eight knots, and the submerged speed five knots, the radius of action being 400 miles. The armament consisted of one torpedo tube.

The prices secured for the three vessels were £410, £390 and £405, respectively, the purchasers being T. W. Ward of Sheffield, Pollard & Brown of Southampton and Ryedick & Co. of London.

The Ramillies and Royal Sovereign, two battleships of the early '90s, were also sold, the former for £42,300 and the latter for £40,000. The purchasers of the Ramillies were the Shipbreaking Company of London, while Messrs. Clarkson of London bought the Royal Sovereign. The original cost of the Ramillies was £839,136 and that of the Royal Sovereign £902,600, figures which seem quite small when compared with the cost of modern battleships like the Lion and the Princess Royal, namely, £2,037,708 and £2,013,886, respectively.

The Ramillies and Royal Sovereign were sold without their guns or torpedo tubes. T. W. Ward of Sheffield paid £15,800 for the cruiser Melpomene of 3600 tons and £9000 for the small cruiser Pandora. These two vessels originally cost £183,598 and £165,218, respectively.

FRENCH MISSION  
FAVORS EXHIBIT  
AT PANAMA FAIR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The delegation dispatched from France to San Francisco for the purpose of interviewing the management of the Panama canal exhibition was received on its return to France by the minister of commerce, M. Alfred Massey.

The delegation, in its official report of the results of its mission, stated that it had been received with the utmost cordiality, not only by the organizers of the exhibition, but by the authorities and the people generally. It had also obtained interviews with the secretary of state and the President of the United States.

As a result of the mission the objects for exhibition sent from France will be admitted duty free and, in accordance with the law passed by Congress while the delegation was in the United States, protection will be assured the exhibits during a term of four years.

## BRITISH BANKS MERGE

(Special to the Monitor)

READING, Eng.—The absorption by Messrs. Barclay & Co. of the bank of Messrs. J. & C. Simonds & Co. of Reading has recently been effected. This bank, which was a private one, has been established for more than a century.

RIVER MURRAY  
DEVELOPMENT  
TO BE STARTED

South Australia Commissioner of Public Works Tells Parliament of Plans Which Will Cost About £1,070,000

## WEIRS TO BE BUILT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Some interesting information in regard to the works of development of the River Murray proposed to be undertaken by the government of South Australia was recently placed before Parliament by the commissioner of public works, Sir Richard Butler, M. P.

The commissioner stated that it was intended to adopt the recommendation of Captain Johnston, the United States engineering expert, for the construction of six weirs and locks in South Australia above Blanchetown, and three weirs and locks in connection with the Lake Victoria storage basin.

Such a scheme, he said, would be a magnificent improvement of the River Murray to Wentworth, the junction of the River Darling in New South Wales, a distance from the sea mouth of 521 miles, and would give a locked navigable river for 235 miles from Blanchetown in South Australia to the boundary, and 115 miles from the boundary to Wentworth.

Below Blanchetown to the sea mouth, a distance of 171 miles, the river and lakes were all naturally permanently navigable. The estimate of the aggregate cost was £1,070,000, of which the works at Lake Victoria would absorb £483,000.

Lake Victoria would be converted into a storage basin with a capacity of 22,000,000 cubic feet—about half the capacity of the original Assouan dam on the Nile. The beginning of the great work was to be the construction of No. 1 weir and lock at Blanchetown, and this was estimated to cost £104,000, and would take about two years to complete. That weir would pond back the water for a distance of about 70 miles and to within 10 miles of the Waikerie irrigation settlement, and thus make permanently navigable that long and very important stretch of the lower Murray.

In connection with the costly scheme which the South Australian government intend to carry out for the development of the river Murray, it is important that the work of irrigation and reclamation already accomplished on the river within the borders of the state should not be overlooked.

The principal of the existing irrigation settlements is Renmark, which has an area of 5173 acres under irrigation, a population of 2500 and an annual production of a value of £130,000, its chief products being sugarcane, currants, raisins, oranges, apricots, peaches, pears, olive oil, lucerne, maize and other fodder plants.

At Berri there is an irrigable area of 6000 acres, of which 1595 acres, divided into 71 blocks, is now under irrigation, and the settlers are making rapid progress with planting. At Waikerie and Ramco the irrigated land totals 2520 acres, some of which already produces very large crops of the finest fruit.

An area of over 15,000 acres is irrigable at Cobdogla, and preparations for making this land available for allotment are now being proceeded with by the government. There are also several other settlements and private irrigation holdings at various places on the river. The fertility of the soil when irrigated is shown by the fact that a yield of two tons to the acre of currants and raisins is not uncommon, while lucerne crops frequently return up to 12 tons of dry hay or 36 tons of green fodder per acre, an average crop being from 7 tons to 10 tons.

On the lower Murray the land reclaimed is very rich, from 25 acres to 50 acres being sufficient to provide an average family with a comfortable living. In addition to large areas reclaimed by private enterprise the government has reclaimed areas totalling about 2034 acres, carrying a population of approximately 300.

At present the government is reclaiming further areas. At Myponga 1270 acres of high land adjoining the reclaimed area has been made available

for irrigation. The area of crown land now being reclaimed, the area irrigated, and the area suitable for irrigation and reclamation (including the beds of Lake Alexandria and Albert) is approximately 615,000 acres.

INSURANCE FOR  
UNEMPLOYMENT  
URGED IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Owing to the number of unemployed at present in Berlin, two largely attended meetings of the Berlin Builders Union were held with the object of taking some definite stand against the increasing lack of employment in the building industry.

A resolution was finally adopted in which the state and municipality are petitioned to make an immediate start with the construction of any public buildings which can possibly be undertaken at once. Also to provide assistance—not to be regarded as charity—for all workmen for whom suitable employment is not available.

The Society of Techno-Industrial Officials, at a meeting held the same day, passed a unanimous resolution in which the municipalities of Greater Berlin are called upon to occupy themselves with the introduction of a mutual unemployment insurance measure, making an appeal to the Imperial Parliament for legislation enforcing insurance along these lines.

A commission organized by the Reinickendorf municipal council has resolved to petition the united municipalities of Greater Berlin to ascertain without delay the total number of unemployed in this city as a basis for a possible unemployment insurance law.

FRANCE TO ERECT  
HUGO STATUE ON  
ISLE OF GUERNSEY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A statue of Victor Hugo, the gift of the French government, will be erected shortly at Guernsey, where the famous Frenchman lived for 14 years. President Poincaré will probably unveil the statue, which is being executed by M. Jean Boucher and will cost the French government 30,000 francs, and the ceremony is expected to take place in June next.

The memorial will be erected by the Victor Hugo Society of Paris on a site near the memorial to Sir Godfrey Carey, a former governor of the island. During his stay in Guernsey, where he went after he was expelled from Jersey for publishing in the newspaper L'Homme a letter reflecting on Queen Victoria, Hugo lived at Hauteville house, St. Peter Port, a building containing some admirable oak carving and tapestry.

His study, in which he wrote "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" and the other works of his exile, was a small glass-roofed room at the top of the house.

JAPANESE PRAISES  
BRITISH ACTRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—Miss Mori, a distinguished Japanese actress, has recently returned to Tokio after an absence of some months in Europe, and has been giving her impressions of the English and French stages to Japanese newspapers.

She thinks very highly of the British actress, who, she says, is appreciated for her art and not for her beauty of face as in France. The British artist is therefore found on the stage, even up to 40 years of age. This ought to make the ladies of the British stage smile.

## OPERA DIRECTOR PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—On the resignation of M. Claretie, M. Albert Carre of the Opera Comique is to be proposed by M. Barthou, as successor to the directorship of the Comedie Francaise.



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# Austrian Emperor's Nephew Guest of King George V

## ENGLAND VISIT OF ARCHDUKE TALKED ABOUT

Continent Comments on Arrival of Heir to Throne of Austria at Windsor, Though It Is Said No Significance Is Attached

### VIENNA IS SURPRISED

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—The visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to Windsor is exciting much comment on the continent. It has been observed of late years that the archduke has refused to visit various countries on ceremonial occasions to represent the Emperor Franz Josef, saying that his nephew, Carl Franz Josef, should be sent.

The reasons of this are manifold. In the first place Archduke Franz Ferdinand does not care to ride in the tail of mounted processions, among the youthful heirs to thrones and in the company of German princes of small account.

He feels quite naturally, that the representative of the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary is hardly in his right place in the position assigned him by the laws of precedence. These laws must evidently be kept, especially on state occasions, and he would be the first to resent anything else, but he prefers to stay away and send his nephew, Carl Franz Josef, a young officer, to take his place.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that the Duchess Hohenberg is the archduke's morganatic wife, so that even in Vienna, when royalty visits the capital, she is not invited to the state functions until the visitor inquires for her and invites her presence. Kaiser Wilhelm has always been very friendly with the heir to the throne of Austria, and has included the Duchess Hohenberg in his invitations, for the great Kaiser is something of a democrat. Birth ranks as but little in his eyes compared with the intrinsic worth of the person.

On state occasions, however, court etiquette assigns the duchess a place far away from the top of the table, and she invariably shows her good taste by remaining at home. On this occasion she is accompanying the archduke to England.

The Duke of Portland is a friend of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and the latter always accepts invitations to Welbeck Abbey with alacrity. Both have their hearts in one occupation and hobby, gardening. The archduke frequently disappears on a secret journey, telling no one where he is going, and returning at the end of a week, laden with new species of plants which he wishes to try in the ground of his Bohemian palace of Konopischt.

He has frequently been to England, without acquainting any but his immediate attendants of his intention of leaving the country, and gone to Welbeck Abbey to admire some new plant brought from the tropics at great trouble and expense. Austrians abroad, who happen to know the archduke by sight, have been very startled to recognize the heir to the throne at some flower show, when they believed he was at Miramar on the Adriatic, or at Konopischt.

Attempts made by the press to give a political significance to the visit to the King at Windsor may be dismissed as absurd. The day before the departure was announced, no one in Vienna knew that the archduke contemplated going to Great Britain at all. The Vienna statesmen were surprised to hear that the King had invited the archduke to Windsor and had any political meaning been attached to the visit they must have known of it beforehand.

## MEMORIAL TO LORD KELVIN UNVEILED IN GLASGOW PARK

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The unveiling of the statue erected in Kelvingrove park to commemorate the life and work of Lord Kelvin took place recently when Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland and Lord Rector of Glasgow University, delivered an address.

The statue, which is of bronze and stands on a pedestal of granite, represents Lord Kelvin seated with a notebook in his left hand while the uplifted right hand holds a pencil. The sculptor is A. McFarlane Thompson, A. R. S. A., of Glasgow. In his speech, Mr. Birrell sketched the history of Lord Kelvin and above all other places that was the city and that was the place for a statue of Lord Kelvin.

The great men of natural science whose names dignified their somewhat dubious annals were seldom solitary voyagers. Usually they had companions, sometimes unknown companions, following or even preceding them on the same track, pathless though the ocean of natural science might seem to be. Natural scientists formed a great company of thinkers and investigators, breaking down the narrow barriers of race and nationality who, without those jealousies and angry diatribes which occasionally disfigured other studies, pursued the same path to knowledge.

Statues were often doubtful joys, and some day orators might be employed to go about the country, not unveiling new, but veiling old statues, and delivering

speeches not in appreciation, but in depreciation of their subjects, and showing cause why their effigies should no longer be allowed to trust themselves upon public attention. No such unkind fate would ever befall the statue which it was his honor to unveil.

The presentation of the freedom of the city to Mr. Birrell and Sir John Stirling-Maxwell took place subsequently in St. Andrew's hall, after which the new burgesses accompanied the lord mayor and members of the corporation to the city chambers, where luncheon was served. Mr. Balfour proposed "The Memory of Lord Kelvin," and communicated a message from Lady Kelvin expressing her appreciation of the honor done that day to the memory of her husband.

Mr. Balfour said that Lord Kelvin was the greatest of a very great group of mathematicians and physicists who made progress in that great field of speculation which had paved the way for a scientific revolution, in the midst of which we were at this moment, most of us, perhaps, unconsciously moving. Lord Kelvin's fame did not rest upon statues but upon a surer foundation, upon the labors of his life, upon the work which he had done, upon the work which he had done, upon the work which he had done.

PHOTOGRAPHERS MAY BE EXEMPTED  
(Special to the Monitor)  
LEEDS, England.—It is understood that Leeds photographers will be exempt from the provisions of the shops act.



(Specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor)  
Miss Larkin, sister of James Larkin, Dublin strike leader

## NEW ZEALAND CHEESE OUTPUT IS EXHIBITED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—An exhibition of New Zealand cheese was recently opened at 43 Tooley street, London, by the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand. The cheese, 75 crates in all, was exhibited at the Duncannon show in the early June.

As the high commissioner pointed out, fault had been found with the consignments of last year, merchants being of the opinion that the cheese was deficient in quality. Their criticisms had been forwarded to New Zealand and the cheese manufacturers set to work to produce an article which would compare favorably with the products of other countries.

The carelessness in the manufacture of last year's cheese, Mr. Mackenzie also pointed out, was due to so many factories having changed from butter to cheese making. He had no doubt that the manufacturers would work up to the required standard in future, and representations in this sense would be made to them.

Twenty-five years ago the New Zealand output of butter and cheese was £150,000 but he had just seen the balance sheet of one factory which alone had exceeded that amount. During the present year New Zealand hoped to see the exports of butter and cheese reach £250,000. New Zealand could easily double its present output if the market existed as he knew it did.

The next exhibition would be one of fruit. The fruit industry of New Zealand was developing, and he hoped that in future it would represent as large an export value as butter and cheese at the present moment.

## TIBETANS WANT INDEPENDENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Conference Which Opens at Simla to Consider Claims Under Four Chief Heads

(Special to the Monitor)  
SIMLA, India.—A correspondent of the Times of India had an interview recently with Lonchen Shatra, the Tibetan envoy to the conference on Tibet, which opens in Simla shortly.

The Lonchen, who had been encamped for some time in the Chumbi valley waiting for news of the departure of the Chinese plenipotentiary from Peking, was seen by the Times correspondent at Bakchaur. Concerning the conference itself he would seem to have been very reticent, but the main claims put forward by Tibet are given. These may be summed up under four heads:

(1) The recognition of Tibetan independence in internal affairs and a guarantee against invasion or encroachment from the Chinese side.  
(2) The definite delimitation of boundaries.  
(3) Power to deal direct with the British, in trade and social relations, without doing it through the Chinese.  
(4) Full liberty to invite any competent British officer to help in starting manufactures and exploiting the mineral resources of Tibet.

Regarding the condition of the parties in Tibet the Lonchen stated that the pro-Chinese party, called the Tengyal Ling, had disappeared. None of them, he stated, had been executed, but they had been dispersed amongst distant monasteries, where they were enjoined to adopt the contemplative life and become devout lamas. The Tashi Lama had been reassured of the Dalai Lama's friendship and was now keeping himself aloof from politics and parties.

The Lonchen expressed himself as confident that any small bodies of Chinese could be successfully repelled, but that if they were invaded by large forces they would not be able to withstand them, and it was just this that they expected the British government to prevent. The number of Tibetan drilled troops the Lonchen gave as about 2000.

The Chinese, he said, had left a great many arms in the hands of Tibetans, but they had been allowed to take away the bolts of the rifles on the plea that they did not produce them in China they would be executed.

## FRANCE PRAISED FOR ATTITUDE ON STEFFEN INCIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The article in the Cologne Gazette appreciating the French attitude in the face of the Steffen incident has been made the subject of a leading article in the Temps.

The relations between France and Germany, though of an extremely delicate nature, have not for a period of 40 years resulted in war. France must recognize that though Germany's aim has been supremacy she has not entered upon a war to make good her claims, neither has France, whose aim is the maintenance of equilibrium, taken up arms in support of it.

The passage of arms between the two countries have been entirely of a diplomatic nature. Since Germany and France, therefore, have not waged war on questions of first importance, they have not the right to alarm Europe by threats of conflict on minor points.

## DUBLIN STRIKE ISSUE IS CLEAR FINDS LEADER

Contest Between Capital in Most Aggressive Form and Labor in Most Primitive Interests Says National Federation President

### METHODS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—H. Gosling, president of the National Transport Workers Association, who played such a prominent part in the Board of Trade inquiry in Dublin, received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his return at his offices in Great Prescott street, E. Mr. Gosling, who has spent a considerable time in Dublin and has made himself thoroughly familiar with all the conditions there, was glad to give his views for the benefit of the paper, whose fair treatment of the whole question he gladly recognized.

"The condition in Dublin," Mr. Gosling said, "is such as to place it quite outside ordinary comparison. It is, I think, the most horrible place I have ever been in. The conditions in which the working classes live are often unspeakable, and as one walks through the poorer parts of the town one sees on all hands evidences of a poverty such as finds no parallel in any other city in the United Kingdom."

"There are many things which gradually open one's eyes to the depths of this poverty, but I think nothing has made me realize it more effectively than the fact that I found that the threat of starvation had no horrors for the Dublin working man or woman. To tell him that he may half-starve for weeks and months as the result of the present deadlock leaves him unmoved. It would surprise him a great deal, and possibly make him feel more uneasy, if he were told he were going to have three meals a day."

Questioned as to how many people he thought stood in need of relief at the present moment, Mr. Gosling said that a moderate estimate would be 100,000. "The English trades unions," he continued, "are standing solidly behind the Irish Transport Union in their struggle and are doing all they can to relieve this distress. We recognize the uselessness of sending money in any quantity to a famine district, and so we are sending food, and this relief work is becoming daily better organized."

"There are three great advantages in the way we are dealing with this question. First of all, and it is being done for the first time in the history of trades unions, we are taking the food direct to the people, consequently there is no leakage. Then, we are buying the food at wholesale prices, and as a consequence of this the people are getting at least twice as much for the same money as they would under ordinary circumstances, and finally the food is of the very best quality."

"In Dublin it is distributed, in the first instance, from our own shed on the south quay, and then from various centres throughout the districts. The whole system is now wonderfully organized, and I should like to take this opportunity of saying we have largely to thank an ordinary working man named Pat Kenney, who only yesterday, practically, was an engineer whom no one suspected of any such qualities, but who has developed into one of the finest organizers I have ever met."

"This week we are beginning to send coal as well as food, and I am happy to say that money is often coming in from the most unexpected quarters. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if it is a question of a fight to a finish, the men will come out victorious. When I left, a few days ago, the one thing that struck me most was the solidarity of the men. They were standing as firm as a rock, and the idea of giving in had,

## ETHNIC SIDE OF BUCHAREST TREATY SUBJECT OF ANALYSIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Charles Gr. Lahovary, Roumanian senator, and editor of the paper La Roumanie, discusses in the Temps the ethnic aspect of the treaty of Bucharest. The part which Roumania took in the drawing up of this document, affirms M. Lahovary, has given her a position among those powers which stand for civilization and progress.

Though much praise has been bestowed on the treaty of Bucharest, criticism has not been wanting. It has been said that it did not sufficiently take into account the ethnography of the country dealt with. But it is impossible in a country inhabited by several distinct races to partition a country according to ethnic considerations.

Such considerations are entirely modern demands and have not been taken into account by the great powers themselves, as witness Germany, who holds away over Poland and Alsace-Lorraine, and Austria, who is constituted of many nationalities.

The treaty of Bucharest, as a matter of fact, might be said to have made more provision for racial differences

I am sure, never occurred to any one of them.

"The strike, of course," he went on, "is in regard to issues which spread themselves far beyond Dublin, and we over here recognize fully that Ireland at this moment is only a battleground for forces, which have been struggling together at various times and in various ways throughout the world. The struggle has been gradually working down to first principles. Each side has divested itself of the many side issues, and the fight at present in progress is the cleanest issue between capital, in its most merciless and aggressive form, and labor in its most primitive interests."

As to Mr. Larkin, Mr. Gosling said that he had done and was doing a remarkable work. His influence was astonishing, and he owed it entirely to the good that he had done, and to the confidence which he inspired in the men that he would keep his word, and that he was absolutely disinterested.

"For my own part," he said, "I thoroughly approve his methods. You do not go out to dig rock with a shovel, you go out with a charge of dynamite. The conditions in Dublin are absolutely abnormal and consequently abnormal methods must be resorted to in order to bring about any change."

"Larkin, however, is a reasonable man. When conditions become normal again he will be the first to adopt normal methods, and extraordinary energy which evidences itself now in what appears to be a long exhortation to open rebellion, will, I am convinced, in more settled conditions, be devoted to a steady effort at reform, which will do an incalculable amount to better the conditions of the Irish worker."

"Only the other evening I stood by and listened to Larkin speaking to at least 10,000 men, telling them how they should act during the present struggle, and giving them to understand that none of them should drink, even in moderation, for the simple reason that they needed every penny they had for bread."

"Well," Mr. Gosling went on, "any of us could have said that, and it was not what he said that struck me so much as the way he said it, and the way in which he received it. They did not take it as advice, and they did not take it exactly as an order, but they took it rather as an instruction of wisdom which they would never for a moment think of disobeying."

Referring, in conclusion, to the position in its broadest aspect, Mr. Gosling said that the Irish workman had at last opened his eyes, and he would never close them again. After being asleep for centuries, he was at last awakening. "It is a great work that is going on in Dublin," he concluded, "and I am glad to be in it."

## FRENCH COLLIERS NOT ALLOWED IN CONFEDERATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The Colliers' Federation, formed by the syndicates of the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais, after their rupture with the federation of underground workers, have demanded admission to the Confederation Generale du Travail. Their demand has been refused, and the reasons for the refusal set forth in a letter written by M. Jouhaux to the federation.

He states that the confederal committee, after consideration of the miners' demand, have come to the conclusion that since a coal miners' organization already formed part of the confederation it would be impossible for them to admit a newly formed organization of the same industry. The confederal committee therefore advises the federation to return to the union to which it belonged before the occurrence of the regrettable incidents which caused the rupture.

Replying to this letter, the new federation points out that the confederation made no objection to enrolling rival syndicates of the same industry formed in the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais. If the confederation refuses to allow of two unions in the same industry, how can it allow of two syndicates of the same industry in the same locality?

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## SCOTTISH SOCIETY LEARNS OF ZOOLOGY IN ANTARCTIC CIRCLE

Dr. W. S. Bruce Says More Than 1468 Species Taken by Scotia Alone and Regional Survey of South Pole Animals Is Likely to Be Attempted in Few Years

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A lecture has just been delivered in Edinburgh by Dr. W. S. Bruce to the members of the Scottish Natural History Society, on "Zoological Results of the Scotia." Prof. Cosser Ewart presided over a large audience.

Dr. Bruce said, prior to the departure of the Scotia in 1902 little was known of the zoology of the south polar regions. The only expedition which had carried on really thorough zoological investigations was the Belgica, 1897-99 and the publication of their results had only just commenced before the departure of the Scotia.

He referred to the rich haul of the Challenger expedition on Feb. 26, 1874, in the vicinity of Wilke Termination Land, and to the more recent work of the Valdivia. The only other expedition that had made a serious endeavor to do zoological work south of the Antarctic circle had been that of the Erebus and Terror, 1839-43, the work being carried out by Ross and Hooker. Ross took many soundings in the Antarctic and elsewhere and secured animals from great depths south of the Antarctic circle.

Many of the specimens which figured in the "Scotia Reports" Sir Joseph Hooker had recognized as having been previously obtained by himself and Ross. Owing, however, to the apathy of the officials in the British Museum, the Ross collection was lost to the nation. Dr. Bruce pointed out that although zoological research had been carried on for 300 years in the Arctic, and only 15 years in the Antarctic, the work in the Antarctic had been more systematic than that in the Arctic regions, for in that short time they had acquired a very full knowledge of the animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, which inhabited the Antarctic regions.

So complete a knowledge had they ac-

quired that it was now proposed to take a regional survey of the Antarctic animals, and this was likely to be undertaken in the next few years. An example of this was the large number of species taken by the Scotia alone. Up to date not less than 1468 species taken by the Scotia had been reported on, and of these 273 were new to natural science, including 18 new genera.

Although the Scotia secured larger zoological collections than any other Antarctic expedition, these chiefly served to indicate the large number of species that were now known, thanks to the combined efforts of the expeditions of the various nations. This list would be very largely increased by collections, especially by the Australasian expedition at present in the field under the leadership of Dr. Mawson.

One of the main results of the Scotia investigations was to discountenance bipolarity, for it appeared that those animals that were found both in the Arctic and Antarctic were also, as a rule, of universal distribution. Moreover, the result of the investigations of the Scotia and other expeditions during the last 15 years was to show that Antarctic fauna as a whole was not even circumpolar, but that there were definite faunistic areas.

Dr. Bruce said he believed these faunistic areas would be found to be associated with regions of deeper water lying around the Antarctic continent, which were separated from one another by "rises" of less than 2000 fathoms, and which appeared to be former extensions of the continent of Antarctica, joining it to South America, South Africa, and Australia.

In another address, Dr. Bruce, speaking to a literary society, said that all ready commerce was finding its way into Antarctic regions and that last year over £1,000,000 sterling was made in the whaling industry and this had only become possible by previous research.

## PLAN OF KAISER TO VISIT PRAGUE IS FRUSTRATED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Owing to the indiscretion of the Prague journal Bohemia, the Emperor's proposed visit to that city has had to be abandoned. His majesty had planned while on his way to fulfil an engagement with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in Bohemia to motor in strict incognito through the Bohemian capital.

The Bohemia, however, in some manner got wind of the Emperor's intentions and published a statement of them in its columns, assuring his majesty of an enthusiastic reception by all the Germans of Prague.

In view of the strained relations between the German and Czech element in Bohemia, it is not considered advisable that there should be a demonstrative welcome given to the Emperor at this time. His majesty will not, therefore, be able to make the acquaintance of Prague, a city in which he has never been.

## WARSAW JEWS ARRESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

WARSAW, Russia.—In Warsaw 27 Jews have been arrested by the police for holding a meeting with the object of drawing up a protest to be sent to the government against the trial of M. Beilis which is now being held at Kieff.

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S. S. P., bottles	bot. doz. case
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S. S. P., 1/4 bottles	bot. doz. case
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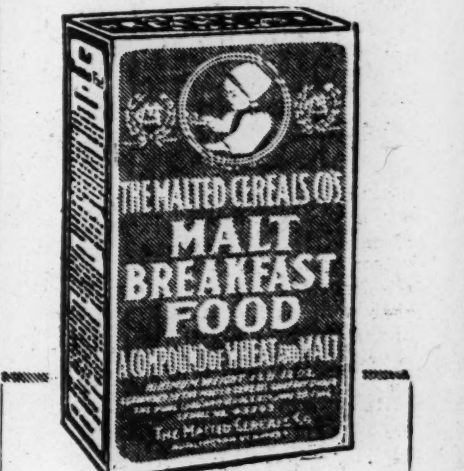
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## RUSSIA PLANS FOR FOUR BATTLESHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The Russian shipbuilding program which is at present being carried out, provides for the expenditure of \$50,000,000, and includes the construction of four dreadnoughts, which are to be completed in 1915.

This has been called the minor program, as the great program, which included the expenditure of £100,000,000 and the building of eight dreadnoughts, has been shelved, and although rumors are persistently circulated of its revival, there is no reason to believe that these have any foundation in fact. In order to put in hand eight dreadnoughts, which the latter program includes, it would be necessary to more than double the present resources available for shipbuilding. These are so limited at present as to render the admiralty unable to expend the amount annually voted for that purpose.



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WARD'S



# Biographer Praises Henry Labouchere

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Robert Louis Stevenson says somewhere that there is only one art, and that is the art of omission. "If I knew how to omit," he says, "I could make an *liad* out of a daily newspaper." It is open to question whether Algar Thorold has been able to make an *liad* out of the biography of his uncle, Henry Labouchere, but those who recall Labouchere's extraordinary volubility as a writer, his astonishing interest in an astonishing number of things, will recognize at once that Mr. Thorold's chief task in writing what is in many ways a real contribution to literature, was the question of what to omit and what to admit.

With its 448 pages in a not too large type, including many pages of letters in a smaller type and many footnotes in a still smaller type, Mr. Thorold's work is a formidable one. Nevertheless, to any one interested in contemporary history there are very few pages which can be passed over. The impression left when one lays it down is certainly that of having come to know personally some one whom one had known by repute over many years. Incidents about which there was only a hazy recollection have become clear, and passages in the history of the last 30 years, which had lost all connection with the present, have been suddenly made vivid to recollection and take on new meaning in the light of present events.

As to Labouchere himself the difficulty always was, and is still in spite of Mr. Thorold's work, to find out what was the real Labouchere. The last man we can trust on the subject is Labouchere himself. His estimates of his life are far too clever in their audacious frankness to be taken as serious studies, and as the same reckless audacity pervades his almost every letter and his almost every article, it is not possible through these means to find out the real man.

Very early in his life this all-pervading trait of elusiveness, which afterward became so characteristic of the man as the world knew him, displayed itself. A story is told of him at the age of 6 which if not true most certainly ought to be true, for it is just Henry Labouchere, the Puck of Politics, as he afterward came to be styled. At the age of 6 he was at a preparatory school. One morning a severe master was lecturing the class on the necessity of brushing their teeth, and asked each child in succession if he had brushed his teeth that morning. They all said yes until it came to Labouchere's turn to answer, and he said no. He endured in silence the long lecture which followed, but at its conclusion by the simple process of snarling revealed the fact that he had no teeth, and silently and remorselessly claimed this fact as an all-sufficient reason for his not having brushed them.

From the preparatory school he went to Eton, and from Eton to Cambridge. From Cambridge he was "sent down," and a family despairing of this "enfant terrible," packed him off to Mexico to be a mentor whose vocation no one will be inclined to envy. Many years afterward Labouchere wrote this estimate of himself at that time:

"Whenever I entered into conversation with any person I introduced the subject of gambling, and boasted of sums I had lost, which I appeared to consider, instead of a disgrace, a subject on which I might justly pride myself."

"Inflated with conceit I imagined myself equal to cope with all mankind. In society I was awkward, and therefore sought the society of my inferiors, while I endeavored to delude myself with the notion that I was a species of socialist and that all men were equal. Conversation, properly so-called, I had none. I could argue any subject, but not converse; my manners were boorish. In fact, in manners I was an outcast specimen of an uncultivated English young man—the most detestable yahoo in creation."

There is much more at various points in the book to this purpose, and it is impossible to escape the conviction that in this distressing severe view of himself Labouchere was seized very strongly with that special form of conceit which finds its fullest expression in a speciously frank condemnation of a past self. One shrewdly suspects that while the Labouchere of any day might rejoice to pour contempt on the Labouchere of the day before, yet with the Labouchere of the moment there was never very much amiss. He "was angry at injustice, hated sham and loathed hypocrisy," and yet it is difficult to get away from the conviction that every generous virtue was purely of the intellect, and that for this very reason it found little response in others, and in spite of all the brilliance with which it was urged, failed to secure a title of the reformation which it must inevitably have done had it been with the smallest spark of clarity.

From Mexico he went on to the United States, and for 18 months wandered round the country, putting his hand to the first thing that came along, and including amongst his varied occupations that of a doorkeeper at a circus. Finally he drifted to New York where, as Mr. Thorold says, he occupied himself with a careful study of the institutions, political and otherwise, of the American nation, for which he acquired at this period of his life a profound and lasting admiration. His first step in any settled life took place shortly after this, when he was appointed attaché to the British embassy at Washington. From Washington he passed on in the diplomatic service to Munich, Stockholm, Frankfurt and St. Petersburg, where he became acquainted with Bismarck, "the only Prussian I ever knew who was an agreeable man," and so on to Constantinople, where Lord Stratford, the British minister, was then all-powerful.

In the autumn of 1866 Mr. Labouchere left the diplomatic service and he was persuaded by several friends to come forward as a candidate at the next general election for the borough of New Windsor. He was finally elected along with Sir Henry Hoare and made his maiden speech in the House some six months later. This was the beginning of a parliamentary career which in many ways was quite unique. Asked on one occasion why men entered Parliament, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Thorold says, replied:

"Some of them enter Parliament because they have been local bulls of Bashan, and consider that in the localities where they have roared and paved the ground they will be even more important than heretofore; some because they want to be peers, baronets and knights; some because they have a fad to air; some because they want to have a try at climbing the greasy pole of office; some because they have heard that the House of Commons is the best club in London; some because they delude themselves that they are orators; some for want of anything better to do; some because they want to make a bit out of company promoting, and some because they have a vague notion that they are going to benefit their country by their devotion to legislative business."

We have quoted this at length because it gives in a few quaint sentences a view of Labouchere's characteristic attitude toward politics, which was evidenced throughout his whole political career. He never rose to the point of greatness, and his value to the nation was not in what he thought or said, but rather in what he gave other people to think and to say. His brilliant imagination and clear intellect enabled him to grasp the inwardness of a situation, and by his exposition set others to work, but he himself entirely lacked the broad statesmanship necessary to deal with it.

During the troublous political period from 1880 to 1890 he figured prominently in politics, and his association with Bradlaugh in Northampton, and his earnest defense of that much misunderstood man on all and every occasion is the most pleasing recollection in a political career which just failed so frequently of attaining its obvious ambitions. Perhaps the outstanding feature of this career was his early belief in an attachment to Mr. Chamberlain. It is quite evident from a perusal of the letters which he exchanged with Mr. Chamberlain on the question of Irish politics in general and home rule in particular during 1885-6, that he looked upon the present Conservative member for West Birmingham as the hope of radicalism and as his own stepping stone to power.

"With Mr. Chamberlain as prime minister," Mr. Thorold writes, "almost anything might happen. The lords and the church might go, England might become in all save the name, a republic. Mr. Chamberlain was the first statesman with whom he found himself in complete agreement as to the articles of the Radical faith, and in his future he saw the future of the party and of England. Alas! for the schemes of mortals!" Mr. Thorold continues, "the statesman who was to reach the highest power on the shoulders of Irish voters when it came to the point would have none of such support. The corner stone fell out of the grandiose edifice which Labouchere had planned. The palace of Armida crumbled in the dust. Bitter indeed was his disappointment. It was characteristic of him in these circumstances to lose his head and throw up the game. He continued the war with abuse of privilege, absurdity consecrated by tradition, and other heads of the hydra with which his party fought, but the tone of his attacks was not the same as before the home rule split.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this interesting book are these letters written before the home rule split to Mr. Chamberlain and those received in reply. They throw a new light on many old incidents. They cause one to walk along Princes Gardens with a new interest, and make it impossible to pass down Queen Anne's gate without reflection; but the net result from history is something quite apart from history. From the first letter to the last in almost every paragraph there lies revealed an insincerity which would seem to be inseparable from party politics. It is not really a question of whether home rule would be good or bad for Ireland. It is a question of whether home rule really means the wrecking of the salvation of the Liberal party. "Never mind the ball," said an enthusiastic footballer when the struggle was at its height and the ball had rolled over an embankment, "let's get on with the game." This is typical of the home rule controversy as laid bare in these letters.

"The more I look at the thing," Mr. Chamberlain writes to Labouchere, "the less I like it. Whatever we do we shall be smashed for a certainty. The question is whether it is better to be smashed with Mr. Gladstone and the Parnellites or without them." "No, I do not think he, Mr. Gladstone, is hedging," Labouchere writes to Mr. Chamberlain; "from his present standpoint he knows that his only chance of coming in is to get over the Irish and then to get over his own party. Waiting games may suit others but he cannot wait, and already considers that he has been out very long. He thought so a week after Salisbury came in and at once commenced with the Irish." And so it goes on. The breath of sincerity is strangely absent and the chicanery of party distressingly present. It is impossible to say more than a word about that remarkable incident in Labouchere's career, the part he played in the Parnell commission. His astonishing interest in everything and anything enabled him to make every detail of the great conspiracy his own, and

his indefatigable labors, and his final triumph when he dictated a full confession to Richard Pigott, in his study at Grosvenor gardens, are all matters of history, needing only to be mentioned to be at once recalled vividly to memory. Neither is it possible to say more than a word in regard to his connection with the South African war, which, in common with his leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he lost no opportunity of denouncing. In sharp contrast with his friendship with Mr. Chamberlain some 15 years before is his steady antagonism to the colonial secretary during this period. The Pretoria correspondence and the Hawkesley letters are again all matters of history, as is also the famous correspondence on socialism with Mr. Hyndman.

As a journalist Mr. Labouchere, of course, stands preeminent. "Among other things," Mr. Thorold writes, "he was one of the most prolific and spontaneous writers that ever lived, and everything that he wrote, however trivial the subject, bore some mark of his own unique personality. His love of his pen was perhaps his most vital characteristic. He would take it up anywhere and commit his thought to paper without regard to external circumstances—during a debate in the House of Commons, during a children's party in Old Palace yard, in a

public room in a hotel. When abroad on his holidays he used to write contributions to *Truth* as regularly as if he were under contract to supply so much copy each week, evidently writing purely as a pleasure."

Viewed as a whole there can be no doubt Labouchere's career was a successful career as the world measures success, but nevertheless no page in this story of it can be turned over without leaving behind it a strange sense of something lacking. It is well known that Labouchere's great ambition was to be included in the cabinet in 1902 when Gladstone came back to power. It is a matter of history that he was not included, and this fact is typical of so much else in his life. With all his brilliance, his undoubted genius, his extraordinary versatility, it nevertheless remains as a simple fact that his whole career failed of real attainment, largely because it lacked that broad humanity which is so inevitably a trait in the character of those who have any real claim to greatness. There was not in him enough charity to vitalize the vast range of his thought, and so as one closes the book, in the melody of strange sounds which reach the ear, the most insistent is ever the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal, and one listens in vain for the deep diapason of a conscious life purpose.

Rock gardens and water gardens, wild gardens and rose gardens, gardens blue and silver, old English gardens, Dutch gardens, vegetable, fruit and sunk gardens—gardens, in short, innumerable of every size and shape and form of cultivation—have a library of their own, yet there is always room for a good book, and Mrs. Martineau's "Herbaceous Garden" (Williams & Norgate) is a welcome addition to this voluminous collection. Gardens, like fashions, are ever changing. Every year sees new methods and ideas, and witnesses fresh innovations. What is essential to a garden's wellbeing this year may, according to the ragtime law which is supposed to govern plants and flowers, be anathema by next, and in a few years is sure to be.

Flowers are subject also to fashion; they come into and go out of favor quite capriciously. Gardens vary with the owners' moods in make-up and requirements. Today a pergola, a paved path, a sundial, or a clipped box or yew hedge are essential to any self-respecting garden. Mrs. Martineau deals with all these vagaries and many more; she carries the life of the garden through from bulb time to December holiday roses, and so on again through the year to early spring. She teaches how gravel should be laid, the making of stone paved paths and grass ones, and she endows every process with charm. She creates ambitions. The laying of a path may seem a prosaic thing to the uninitiated, but any such idea is dispelled when you read, "they could be paved irregularly with flat blocks of stone, Barge stone being a pleasant brown, and obtained from Godalming, and Yorkshire is a cool gray." These delightful patch-work ways may be encouraged to wind about, so as to get a longer walk, and they should not be too wide nor too neat in outline, whilst clumps of primroses and other plants of a neat habit can be brought forward into the path to keep the edge from being too prosaic. Making a path is not, the author admits, an easy matter, and she supplies practical and complete directions for the work, simple to follow, but, as the volume sets forth throughout, beautiful things take time to evolve and are no more likely to be compassed in a day than is any other great achievement. They are produced one and all by

advocates of suffrage for women find in Mary Johnston's "Hagar" a story that backs up their views.

Stewart Edward White in "Gold" begins a trilogy of books dealing with the social evolution of California set forth in fiction form. Frank Norris laid the plot of his first of three novels dealing with wheat in California settings.

A fourth edition of Coningsby Dawson's "Garden Without Walls" has been ordered to meet the demand for a novel which is attracting much attention. Mr. Dawson is the son of William J. Dawson, formerly of London but now of Newark, N. J., an evangelist and art collector of some note.

No one can read the journals that cater to the American book publishing trade without noting that a movement is on to redefignify the business of retailing books, and to enlarge in every legitimate way the number of purchasers of books. Thus we note in the current *Publishers Weekly* the plea "Don't Discourage the Browser." True booklovers like to browse, and they will resort to stores where they may do so without incurring suspicion and resentment.

The library of Columbia University during the past three weeks has had displayed temporarily for the benefit of delegates to the Protestant Episcopal general convention an unsurpassed collection of manuscripts and books pertaining to the history of Christianity, loaned by J. P. Morgan from the collection made by his father.

The book called "The Truth About Railroads" which President Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has written will be published Nov. 1 by Houghton, Mifflin Company. It will collect the many papers on the subject which he has read before civic

## LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Authors and literary critics are greatly perturbed at the action of certain of the libraries in banning novels which they regard as unsuitable for general circulation.

Clement Shorter, in a letter to the *Times*, a week or so ago, expressed himself as inclined to side with the libraries, since they cannot prevent a man from buying the book he wants, and are, he considers, justified in their desire to protect an ignorant public. Then followed Mr. Galsworthy with a proposal. Why not, he asks, appoint a tribunal to consider any book suspected by the libraries. "Let there be a vote taken of authors, and a small committee, annually elected from among us, deal expressly with this question. Let the libraries consent whenever they have decided to ban a book to submit the fate of that work to this committee."

Mr. Galsworthy's scheme has drawn a letter from Edmund Gosse, in which the proposal is criticized and condemned. In such a plebiscite, says Mr. Gosse, where a sort of parliament of people who publish books is entrusted with censorship, the 10 or 12 intelligences of the highest order who, in a given period, raised the facile trade of story-telling to the level of the best poetry, the best history, the best philosophy, and biography, would be outnumbered tenfold by the frivolous, the venal and the insipidly sentimental majority. Mr. Gosse considers that perhaps too much is made of the libraries that cater for the idlest of readers; their connection with literature is of the slightest, and in his opinion it is literature only that matters. What, he contends, should be fought for, is the right to offer to a more restricted public the ripest fruits of intelligence, to guard most jealously those liberties of the press which their fathers painfully won for them. Mr. Gosse maintains that the mere fact of writing a book and persuading a publisher to print it, does not give every ignoble scribe the authority to defy public opinion. In conclusion, while stating that his position will always be one of resistance to the petty tyranny of interested purveyors, he is convinced that a general election such as is now vigilantly shown, will do more in the interests of liberty than any violent action, if such action were possible.

And the libraries? Hitherto they have maintained a masterly silence which is a hint that even in the face of this animated discussion they intend to be influenced neither by instruction, indignation nor contempt.

Two books by Francis Gribble are to appear shortly. The one is entitled "The Romance of the Cambridge Colleges" (Mills and Boon), the other, "The Court of Christina of Sweden and the Late Adventures of the Queen in Exile." Some documents discovered in the archives of Azzolino recently, have provided the author with valuable data hitherto withheld from the public.

Messrs. Hutchinson are publishing immediately a new book of travels by Mrs. Alice Tweedie, "America as I Saw it." The book is humorously illustrated by W. K. Haselden.

All lovers of the poet, Francis Thompson, will welcome the news that his career will appear shortly, written by Everard Meynell. It contains besides a great number of his unpublished letters, much of interest concerning him and his family.

The second and final volume of Lady Shelley's Diary, edited by her grandson, Richard Edgecumbe (Murray), has now appeared. Carefully and intelligently compiled, it introduces the reader to many of the most interesting and famous of the Victorians in a manner which is intimate and delightful. The Duke of Wellington was one of Lady Shelley's most constant visitors and correspondents; at her house she received the most notable men and women of the day; Sir Walter Scott was her friend and host, and in later years, when she moved to the Isle of Wight, she was received into the inner circle of Queen Victoria's court. It is interesting in the light of subsequent events, to read her remarks upon

## LITERARY NOTES

POLLYANNA: the Glad Book," has begun to sell well in Great Britain, following favorable reviews. A thirteenth American printing has been made necessary.

It seems that Jeffrey Farnol's "The Honorable Mr. Tawnish" is a work of his youth and published now because of his mother's desire that a book that she long ago admired in manuscript form should see the light. The author is turning over to her all income derived from it as a token of his gratitude for maternal faith in him at a time when he had little encouragement elsewhere to enter on a literary career.

Miss Elise de Wolfe, conspicuous among American women who have taken up with household decoration as a profession, is sending forth a useful book on "The House in Good Taste."

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's "My Beloved South" is rich in memories of a type of American civilization that is changing with the years.

An American novel with its plot chiefly laid at Washington and intended to give inside information about politics in its relations to "high finance" has been written by Samuel G. Blythe, and will be issued under the title "The Price of Place."

A second printing of the life and letters of Charles Eliot Norton already has been called for.

The book called "The Truth About Railroads" which President Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has written will be published Nov. 1 by Houghton, Mifflin Company. It will collect the many papers on the subject which he has read before civic

## The Comptroller's Call

October 21, 1913  
Condensed statement of the First National Bank of Boston.

RESOURCES	
Notes discounted	\$39,282,813.61
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation	2,000,000.00
United States and other Bonds to Secure U. S. Deposits	480,667.50
Bonds, Securities, etc.	4,483,562.25
Due from U. S. Treasurer, 5% fund	100,000.00
Banking House	1,500,000.00
Demand Loan	\$17,042,755.51
Cash and Due from Banks	33,399,624.95
	<b>50,442,380.46</b>
	\$98,289,423.82

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	11,177,768.00
National Bank Notes outstanding	1,981,000.00
Bond Account	500,000.00
Deposits	<b>79,630,655.82</b>
	\$98,289,423.82

## First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

immense, affectionate, painstaking work. An entire chapter is devoted to spade work, foundational, lasting work, fit to build upon, like the foundations of a building. Design and color are both treated fully, and hints abound throughout the volume, which is, in fact, a treasure house of knowledge for the amateur, putting him in the way of obtaining all that the heart of a gardener longs after. The book is eminently practical and contains a wonderfully complete list of plants in alphabetical order, giving color, height, time of flowering and correct position in the border, the value of which to one without a large experience could not be overestimated. The author has worked her passage all the way, for she tells how she began gardening "in a catwalk at the back of a small London house," and yet amongst the many illustrations of beautiful gardens which adorn the book none are so beautiful as those shown in the photographs taken in Mrs. Martineau's own garden at Hurst court, Twyford.

## NEW BOOKS

"The Fall of U"—By Rufus Steele. John Howell, San Francisco. Price \$1 net.  
"The Adventures of Akbar"—By Flora Annie Steel. F. A. Stokes & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.35 net.  
"The Carolina Mountaineers"—By Margaret W. Morley. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price \$3 net.  
"Primer," "First Reader," "Second Reader," "Third Reader" and "Fourth Reader"—By Harriet Taylor Treadwell and Margaret Free. Row, Peterson & Co., Chicago.  
"Country Life and the Country School"—By Mabel Carney. Row, Peterson & Co., Chicago.  
"Memoirs of the University of California"—By Wesley Clair Mitchell. University of California Press, Berkeley.  
"American Literature"—By William J. Long. Ginn & Co., Boston. Price \$1.35.  
"The Monroe Doctrine, an Obsolete Shibboleth"—By Hiram Bingham. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. Price \$1.15.  
"What to Draw and How to Draw It"—By E. G. Lutz. E. G. Lutz, Box 118, Weehawken, N. J.  
"The Golden Dog"—By Clara Louise Burnham. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price \$1.  
"Is It Not Lawful?"—A romance by Arthur H. DeLong. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price \$1.25 net.  
"Athens, the Violet Crowned"—By Lilian Whiting. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price \$2.50 net; half morocco \$5 net.  
"Marching Onward, a Study of the Boy"—By Frank Orin Beck. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price 75 cents net.  
"The Romance of the American Theater"—By Mary Caroline Crawford. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price \$2.50 net; half morocco \$5 net.

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## OSHKOSH IS VOCATION SCHOOL SEAT



Taking off a "heat" in the Wisconsin state industrial school foundry in Oshkosh

## Wisconsin State Normal Industrial Institution Has New Building Equipped With Most Modern Machinery Located Here

## CITY BUILDING A GIFT

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Wisconsin is said to lead in vocational education. The tendency in education for some years has been towards the establishment of a curriculum in secondary schools in which vocational training is given as much place as cultural.

In the spring of 1912, Congress passed a law to cooperate with the state in encouraging vocational education and the maintenance of instruction in these vocational subjects in state normal schools. It is believed this law has done much towards encouraging vocational education in many parts of the United States, but Wisconsin already had done much along these lines.

In 1909 the state Legislature by joint resolution established a commission to investigate the basis of education in the state. This commission reported that their investigations led to the study of the relation of industry to education and that the members were convinced that the future greatest resource of the state must be the superior intelligence of the individual in the widely various vocations.

The commission recognized that if Wisconsin was to compete successfully with the rest of the world in her rapidly growing agricultural and manufacturing interests, the children of today must receive the right preparation—their education must meet their needs. A sub-committee of one was appointed to study industrial education abroad and in the cities of the eastern part of the United States, where vocational education had made considerable progress. Among the recommendations made by this commission was the establishment of a state institution for the training of teachers who should be competent to teach agriculture, domestic science and manual training in secondary schools, and of a minimum wage for such teachers. One result of this is that many high schools have courses in domestic science and manual training.

To meet the growing demand for trained teachers an industrial education course now is offered at the state normal school in Oshkosh, the home of this department being the new \$80,000 industrial education building recently completed, and fully equipped at an expense of \$78,000. All machinery is of the individual motor-driven type, light and

power being furnished by means of a 50-kilowatt generator and a 100-horsepower engine. The school offers a two-year and a three-year course to high school graduates.

The following from the Industrial Educational Bulletin gives a good idea of the purpose of the shop work:

"In the shop work the theoretical and the practical are properly combined. The object of the instruction is to develop the ability to execute and to plan in order that the land may put into concrete form any mental concept, with some degree of skill, though mere manual dexterity is not the chief end of this training. To cultivate the powers of

observation, judgment, foresight and order is a proper and necessary part of the instruction, upon which largely depends the success of the future teacher.

"The instruction is so planned that the student gains a comprehensive idea of industrial work, not only as found in the schools, but in the shops and the manufacturing world at large—the shop processes, therefore, are such as to lead to this result. The teacher who expects to succeed along industrial lines today needs to have a larger experience than that which he gains in the average school shop, and the aim of all of the courses offered is towards the end of acquiring a well rounded and comprehensive

knowledge of hand work and its related pedagogical aspect as well as its more commercial and practical phases."

In addition to having the normal industrial school Oshkosh has a splendid manual training school carried on in connection with the high school. This school is housed in a beautiful cement structure, a gift to the city of Orville Beach.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK GLOBE—A good illustration of the extravagance that has been running riot in many of the city departments and how millions of dollars annually can be saved in one branch alone of the municipal government by the exercise of a little intelligent effort is furnished in the final report of the committee which has had the school system under investigation. While the committee says "there is no way to measure in terms of money the economics effected as a result of this investigation and through the work of this board," some of the figures given tell the story plainly. Possible economies set out in the reports on "the condition and efficiency of public buildings" and on "the delays in location, construction and design of New York public schools" would amount to \$1,850,000 a year, while the adoption of the cooperative plan of vocational and continued school work will make unnecessary the construction of at least two school buildings annually, thereby effecting a saving of \$1,000,000 more every year. The committee's proposal that the board of education and board of estimate cooperate during the next 10 years in carrying out the recommendations of the report should be carefully followed. Already cooperation along these lines is being effected in the budget conferences now being held. The present administration of the board of education is working steadily to put the school system upon a business basis, and it is encouraging to note that marked progress has been made toward attaining this desirable end. The result of the school investigation clearly emphasizes the fact that all the city departments are fruitful fields for the practise of economy, if the taxpayer's burden is to be lightened.

VANCOUVER (B. C.) SUN—During the next year and a half the highways of the Pacific coast states of the neighboring republic are to be greatly improved in preparation for the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. Millions of dollars have been appropriated for the roads of California, and the state of Washington is a good second in its adoption of a progressive highways policy. In Oregon the public appears to be slower, but it is expected that with examples set by the states on either side of it and with the efforts of the Good Roads Associations in representing to the legislators their duty in this respect, an improvement there may be expected early next year. With such an excellent policy pursued by our neighbors, this province should not be behind in its road construction. Not only should we put forth the strongest efforts to construct and improve the highways necessary to open up our agricultural districts, but we should cooperate as much as possible with the people to the south of us in making the roadways stretching from here to the Mexican border as perfect as possible. We should make those portions of them within our own boundaries models of construction. The material benefits we should reap from so doing, by attracting tourist travel from the United States, would abundantly repay the outlay.

DENVER REPUBLICAN—During the past week the livestock deals in the Denver market ran close to \$1,500,000 a day. More than 20,000 cattle were received at the stockyards, as well as large shipments of hogs and sheep. These cattle consumed many thousand bales of hay. More than 1000 men were kept busy looking after the livestock. The big, broad-shouldered stockmen at the end of the Stout street line all tell the same story. They radiate prosperity. The hay crop has been above par and is bringing a fancy price. Grain did well this year. Fruit is worth money. Cattle and hogs are snapped up by buyers eagerly. Anything the farmer has produced finds a ready market on a basis profitable for him. The commission men at the stockyards estimate that 15 per cent of the returns received for livestock in the Denver market remains in the city. This means that about \$3,000,000 a week will be thrown into commercial channels between now and the end of the year. Already trade in every line has received an impetus from the prosperity of the cattlemen, who declare jubilantly that not only this city, but the entire West is in for a period of good times. It has required about \$20,000,000 of borrowed capital to buy livestock enough to eat the surplus crops of the territory contiguous to Denver. This money, furnished by the banks of this city, will be needed only during the short time necessary to fatten cattle and move them to market. When this is done it will again be turned into cash, the loans paid, and the surplus diverted into a hundred channels of trade.

Colorado's Tale of Prosperity

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The private Pullman car Advance, occupied by Samuel E. Hutchinson and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Beverly Farms, Mass., to Tulpehocken, Pa.

The operating department of the New Haven road is furnishing special service between Boylston street station and South station for the Thomas Plant Shoe Company.

John Young, signal engineer Boston & Maine road, is enlarging the mechanical plant at tower "H" East Cambridge, for the purpose of controlling extra tracks on the Fitchburg division over Medford street.

Louis C. Todd, master mechanic, Fitchburg division Boston & Maine road, is installing new electric power on turntables at the Charlestown round house.

The building department of the New Haven road placed in service today new granolithic platforms on track three at the New Hyde Park station.

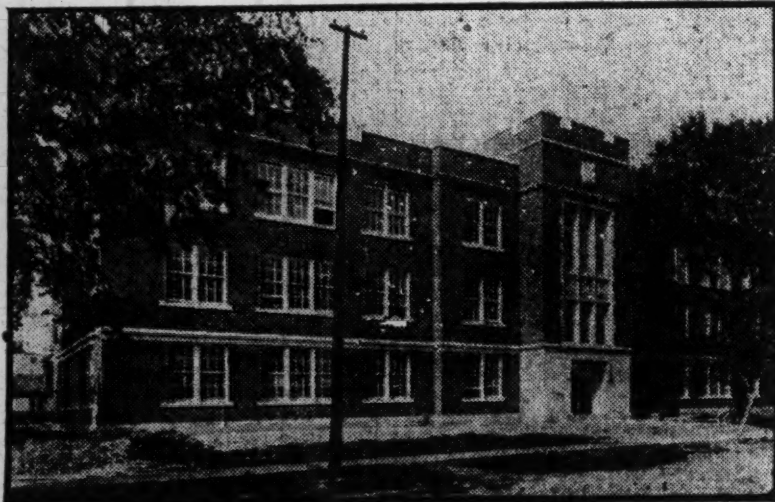
The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road is laying new heavy steel rails in the Boston cut between Tremont street and South station property line.

John Buckley, general foreman of construction terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a bridge crew with derrick car rebuilding tracks 5 6 and 7 in North station train shed.

WOMEN LAY CORNERSTONE CASTLE ROCK, Wash.—Laying of the cornerstone of the new high school building proved of great interest locally and the Woman's Commercial Club received many compliments on the manner in which they handled the affair. Mayor Taylor delivered an address says the Tribune.

CHURCH HAS 100TH ANNIVERSARY PATERSON, N. J.—At midnight Saturday the great bell in the First Presbyterian church of Paterson was tolled 100 times. That was the beginning of a week's celebration to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the church.

## AT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH



Industrial education building of Wisconsin institution

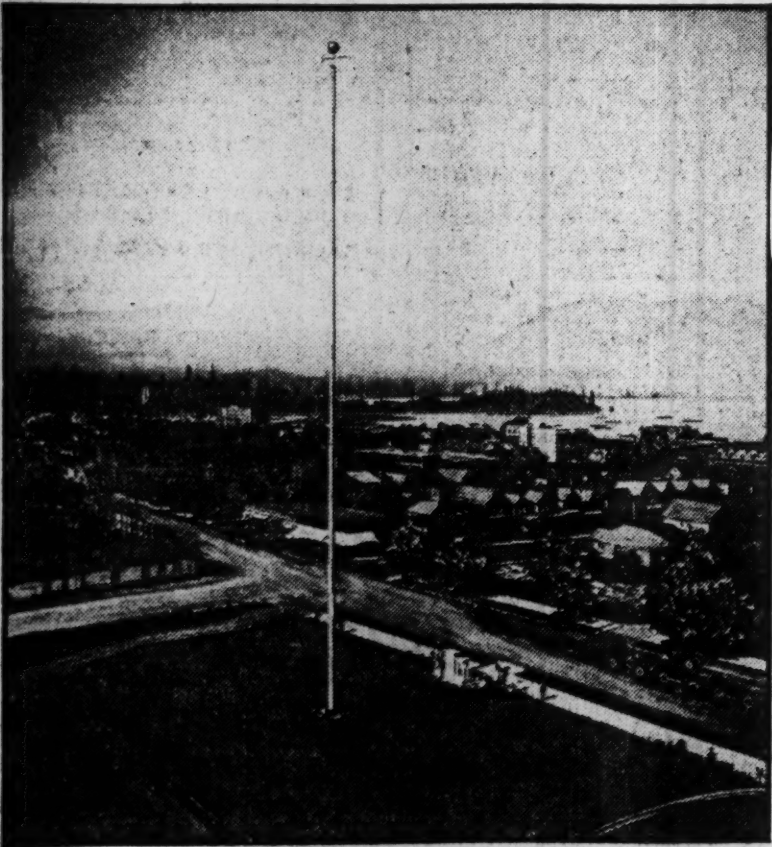
## CHURCH UNITY SAID TO BE AIM OF CONGREGATIONALISM

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In discussing the attitude of his church on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Oliver Huckel of Baltimore said: "The dream of the Congregational church is the unity of the church of Jesus Christ." Dr. Huckel's address was one delivered in connection with the national council of the church.

"The wisest method of church unity," said Dr. Huckel, "is consolidation—an organic unity on terms of equality with the preservation of the valuable points in each community, allowing all desired diversity in worship and work. Such a consolidation would lead to a great national church—the United Church of the United States, a part of the united church throughout the world."

Mothers of the nation should devote less time to social diversion and more to the training of their sons and daughters.

## VANCOUVER HAS SINGLE STICK FLAGPOLE 208 FEET IN HEIGHT



Staff recently erected in front of the Vancouver court house

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Standing 208 feet in height, the staff recently erected in front of the courthouse in this city is said to be one of the tallest single stick flagpoles in the world, Los Angeles having the other.

This pole is of British Columbia fir, was cut from a tree grown on the Pacific slope near the sea and presented to the government by a lumber company. It is set in 15 feet of concrete, the gilt ball at the top is 4 feet in diameter and the length of the arrow is 15 feet.

## On Our Great White Floor

MAIN STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

## Blankets and Comfortables

An increased area has been given to our already large Bed Clothing Store on the Great White Floor of our Main Store, thus enabling us to serve our patrons better, if possible, than ever. Here we are ready to demonstrate the superiority of our stocks and service.

## Colors and Patterns to Harmonize With Every Chamber

## CALIFORNIA ALL-WOOL BLANKETS

—Full size, with handsome pink or blue borders. A pair.....6.00

## SUPERFINE CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS

—With dainty pink or blue borders with ribbon binding, large size.....11.50

## COTTON FILLED COMFORTABLES

—Full size. Persian and floral design, light and medium weight. Each.....2.00

## COTTON FILLED COMFORTABLES

—Full size, light and dark colors, good quality filling. Each.....1.25

## WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES—For

large size beds. Persian or floral designs, fine quality, sateen covered, plain color sateen border. Each.....5.00

## CROCHET SPREADS—Extra large size,

Marseilles designed fringe, cut-out corners. Each.....2.75

## HEMMED BED SPREADS—Satin finished, handsome designs. Each.....4.00

## HANDSOME COLORED SPREADS—

Blue, pink and red; plain hem. Each.....1.50

In our additional area we are showing an unusually large assemblage of Indian Blankets, Wrapper Blankets, Bath Robe Blankets, Slumber Robes and Couch Throws in a variety of handsome designs and colors.

## Good Values in Cottons

We are fully stocked for the season's business with all the better grades of Sheets and Pillow Cases, both plain and hemstitched in all sizes, including the extra long lengths. Also embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases in large assortments.

Our special brand of Nova Sheets and Pillow Cases are still at the same prices, notwithstanding the recent advance in the price of cotton.

SHEETS	Size 72x108.....Each	95c	PILLOW CASES
Size 63x99.....Each	80c	Size 81x99.....Each	95c
Size 63x108.....Each	85c	Size 81x108.....Each	1.05
Size 72x99.....Each	90c	Size 90x108.....Each	1.10
		Size 42x38 1/2.....Each	20c
		Size 45x38 1/2.....Each	22c

## Practical and Attractive New Weaves in

## Fine White Goods

## New Crepes

Dainty Sheer Crepes—transparently thin and delicately fine—representing many wonderful ideas for waists and lingerie dresses. Ideal for wearing over silk or satin. Designs are fancy, figured and brocaded.

## New Ratines

Then there are the more heavy Ratines, plain and brocaded, destined to be used extensively this Winter for coats and skirts. This fabric is very warm and can be tubbed.

## Other New Things

Also included in our stocks are plain and dotted Swiss Muslins, plain and embroidered Voiles and Batistes, Lawn Cloths, Nainsooks and other high class fabrics.

## Just Arrived—Importers' Sample Line of Doilies, Lace Tidies, Doilies, Small Tidies and Scarfs

## To Be Sold at 2/3 Actual Reductions

Made in Brussels by a famous manufacturer. Very unusual values.

We are also showing a fine collection of Cotton Muslin Shams and Scarfs, and Tidies of Antique Cluny and Princess Lace.

## Sale White Goods and Embroideries

Very special economies for thrifty women. We advise prompt selection as such unusual offerings will surely go quickly.

## WHITE GOODS

8.00 NAINSOOK, 36 in. wide, 12 yards to a piece.....2.25

3.00 NAINSOOK, 10 yds. to a piece, fine soft finish, 45 in. wide.....1.89

2.50 BROCADED SILK and COTTON RATINE, very desirable for ladies' coats, etc., 39 inches wide, a yard.....1.50

39c PIQUE, 36 in. wide, medium sized welts, excellent weight for coats and skirts, a yard.....25c

12 1/2c CRINKLED SEERSUCKER, 28 inches wide, requires no ironing, a yard.....8c

2.50 NAINSOOK, two cuts to a piece of 12 yards.....1.98

All remnants of novelties, lawns, batiste and other white goods less than half price.

## EMBROIDERIES

25c EDGES and INSERTIONS on Swiss nainsook and cambric.....12 1/2c

33c EDGES, INSERTIONS and GALLOONS on fine Swiss cambric and nainsook.....17c

39c and 50c EDGES, INSERTIONS, GALLOONS and SKIRTINGS on Swiss nainsook and cambric.....25c

75c EDGES, INSERTIONS, GALLOONS and SKIRTINGS on fine Swiss nainsook and cambric.....37 1/2c

1.00 SKIRTINGS and EDGES, embroidered on Swiss nainsook, in solid and eyelet effects.....50c

1.50 27-INCH FLOUNCINGS, 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS and 22-INCH ALLOVERS, on fine, light weight materials, very effective designs.....75c

1.75 45-INCH LINEN FLOUNCINGS, embroidered on fine linen, solid and lacy effects, a yard.....1.00

5.00 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, handsomely embroidered on fine batiste and voiles.....3.00

Our Great White Floor—Fourth Floor—Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Founded in 1851



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

HOOK HANDLE IS  
IN STYLE AGAIN

Long, straight umbrella handles, which have been popular for many seasons, are liable to have a strong rival this fall in the hook handles, if the plans of the manufacturers are carried out, there being a general feeling among them that there should be a reaction in favor of hooks. Women who have come to appreciate the convenience of having a hook on the umbrella handle, which may be hung over the arm if one has both hands occupied, are showing their appreciation of the attractive hook handles featured in the stores by purchasing freely of the new styles, which appear in all the better class of woods. The straight handles continue to be popular in the cheaper grades.

Mushroom tops and decorated sterling silver novelty tops are popular, but the keynote of the designs is simplicity, for this feature, which is shown so strongly in all lines of merchandise this season, extends to umbrellas and the showy effects are fast disappearing.

## TRIED RECIPES

**FRIED scallops** is usually the only choice on the average bill of fare, notwithstanding the fact that there are many delightful ways of preparing these little shellfish. The following may reveal some of their possibilities to the housewife who is seeking new ways:

**SCALLOPS IN CREAM SAUCE.**  
To one pint of scallops (washed and drained) use two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one beaten egg, one pint of hot milk, pepper and salt to taste. Melt the butter in a saucepan, take from the fire and add flour, stir until smooth and return to the stove and cook until it bubbles, then add the hot milk, salt and pepper and egg and let the mixture cook 15 minutes. Then add the scallops and cook 15 minutes longer. Serve on buttered toast and garnish the dish with water cress. This is an excellent way to cook scallops, as it brings out their delicate flavor.

**SCALLOPS IN GREEN PEPPERS.**  
Another appetizing way to cook scallops is as follows: Wash and drain the scallops, make a smooth, rich cream sauce flavored with pepper, salt and onion juice. Let the sauce cook for 10 or 15 minutes, otherwise it will taste pasty, then add the scallops and cook slowly for 10 minutes. While this is cooking, prepare some peppers (as many as required) by washing, remove the stem, cutting a piece from the top and taking out the seeds. Stand the peppers in a baking pan and fill them with the creamed scallops, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown. Serve at once.—New York Sun.

**SAUTED SWORDFISH.**  
Cut a slice of swordfish in triangular shaped pieces, dip in egg and soft, sifted bread crumbs and saute in fat from salt pork. Set around a mound of mashed potatoes and poke mashed potatoes between and above the pieces of fish.

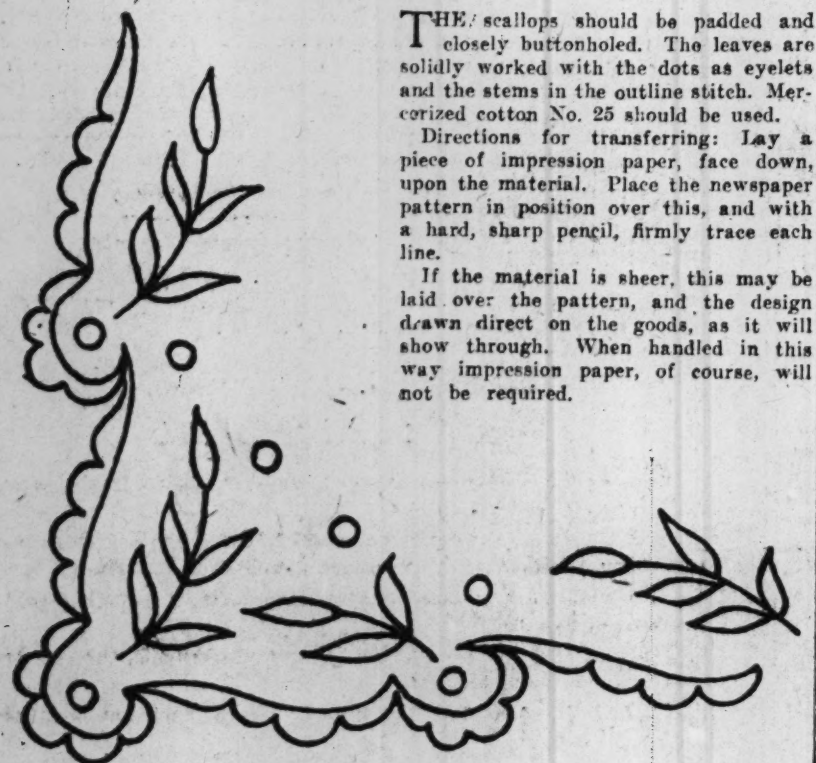
**EGG AND TOMATO SALAD.**  
Cut hard-cooked eggs in quarters, after removing a slice from one end that the eggs may stand level. On individual plates set slices of ripe tomatoes with two or three heart leaves of lettuce; on each slice of tomato set one of the prepared eggs, held together with a ring cut from a slice of tomato. Surround with mayonnaise dressing.

**CRESS SALAD.**  
Pick, wash and drain two heads lettuce and break into pieces, mix with some watercress, shredded celery and a few leaves of mint; put in a salad bowl, sprinkle with salt, pepper, sugar and lemon juice, and pour over a salad dressing; garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs and pickled beet root.—New Haven Journal Courier.

Wedgwood jewelry is a handsome novelty this season. Pendants, buckles, earrings and slides on chains are among the articles shown.

## TABLE COVER CORNER DESIGN

Scallops to be padded and buttonholed



**THE** scallops should be padded and closely buttonholed. The leaves are solidly worked with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

Directions for transferring: Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil, firmly trace each line.

If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way impression paper, of course, will not be required.

## TROUSSEAU OF THE DUCHESS OF FIFE

Thirty day and twenty-five beautiful evening gowns are included



Bride's wedding and going-away gowns, part of the trousseau of the Duchess of Fife

**LONDON**—Soft white satin charmeuse was the material chosen for the bridal gown of the young Duchess of Fife. The skirt, which was draped in soft folds, opened to show a petticoat of fine pearl embroidery and was further elaborated by a spray of sparkling diamante leaves, while the bodice was composed of pearl embroidery drawn in beneath a folded belt of satin. The court train, five yards long, was trimmed with Brussels flouncing and a trail of pearl and diamond embroidery carried down the center, terminating at the hem in a large true lover's knot. The veil of embroidered tulle, edged with Brussels lace, was held in place by a chaplet of orange flower and white heather, and the same flowers were used for the bouquet.

Mole gray satin was chosen for the going-away gown. This was arranged with a simple draped skirt and a coat of bodice of fine net to match, a touch of blue in the net giving a charming contrast to the pastel shade of the dress. The hat of velvet was encircled by a band of ermine and the accompanying cloak of mole gray velvet was draped in accordance with prevailing ideas.

No less than 30 day and 25 evening gowns are included in this beautiful trousseau, as well as wraps of every sort and kind. One particularly beautiful evening cloak is of parchment white velvet embroidered with gold thread and trimmed with ermine. A second, of dull rose-colored satin and brocade gauze, is a wonderful tribute to modern taste and workmanship.

Amongst the evening gowns are a pink chiffon embroidered in silver and a very soft green charmeuse with one of the new short tunics of silver embroidered lace. A bright red rose is set in the belt of a purple brocade gown with a tunic of chiffon, and a dinner gown of white satin is made with a Directoire bodice of azure blue.

Into every detail the princess royal has entered with the greatest interest, and each item has been chosen with due regard to the girlish figure and simple tastes of the Duchess of Fife. Although all the trousseau is made after fashion's latest decree, everything extraordinary and extreme has been vigorously excluded.

A lover of country life and a first-class horsewoman, tweed suits and riding habits form no insignificant portion of the bride's outfit, while the underwear is made of exquisite lawn and is trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

Wonderful jewelry is found amongst the wedding presents of this popular daughter of royalty. Her mother, the princess royal, has given loops and ropes of pearls and Queen Alexandra has presented a beautiful pearl rope to her charming granddaughter, and these were worn upon the wedding day.

Princess Maud's bridesmaid dress was of pale, wild-rose pink charmeuse with a short tunic of ivory shadow lace. A trellis of crystals formed belt and into it was tucked a cluster of white heather. A chaplet of roses was worn in the hair.

The Princess Mary, Princesses Victoria and Helen of Teck and Princess Mary of Teck wore dresses similar in color but slightly different in design.

Queen Alexandra chose a gown of black satin, veiled with white net and embroidered in crystal and jet. A long stole of black tulle was carried down the front of this exceptionally beautiful gown. Long hanging sleeves of medieval shape were a picturesque addition to the design and gave a dignified note to the dress of the bride's grandmother.

The princess royal's dress was of gray soft satin, made with draped skirt and a bodice of gray net, powdered over with gray pearl and roped with a row of diamante trimming, with very delicate pale pink roses introduced at the waist.

Her sister, the Princess Victoria, was gowned in champagne-colored charmeuse, which opened to show a beautiful underdress of topaz and diamond embroidery. The embroidery is repeated upon the bodice and the gown was one of the most beautiful worn at this notable wedding.

Blue chiffon velvet of sapphire tone was chosen by the Princess Alexander of Teck. Here again the vogue for embroidery was made use of in the underdress and the short tunic of the day reaching to the knees, well suited the wearer's slender figure. Stone marten bordered the bodice and finished the hem of the skirt.

When it is said that separate blouses are favored it does not refer to color so much as to material, for any amount of leeway is allowed in the combination of materials, but harmonizing effects are required in colors. Fashion permits such freedom in the choice and blending of the shades that it is not absolutely necessary that the blouse should be of the exact shade of the skirt and a portion of it only is required to resemble the skirt in color, for much cream and white net and lace are used in combination with other material.

One of the popular models shows the lower part of the blouse of chiffon velvet of the same shade of the skirt, but the upper part and the sleeves is of sheer material or net. The same shade of chiffon is frequently used over white or cream. The entire blouse of heavy fabric is not so popular.

All blouses are cut low in the neck, the V-shape being the most favored, and this permits of the wearing of a guimpe when a high neck is desired. Large rolling collars are frequently seen. Vest and bolero effects are among the styles particularly noted. Shadow lace is draped in bolero fashion, or the bolero may be introduced in lace or net of contrasting color. A touch of the fancy oriental colors which are seen in many of the vests gives just the little dash of orientalism which is so desirable at this time.

To obtain a much-wanted color in laces, especially of shadow or net, the

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All blouses are cut low in the neck, the V-shape being the most favored, and this permits of the wearing of a guimpe when a high neck is desired. Large rolling collars are frequently seen. Vest and bolero effects are among the styles particularly noted. Shadow lace is draped in bolero fashion, or the bolero may be introduced in lace or net of contrasting color. A touch of the fancy oriental colors which are seen in many of the vests gives just the little dash of orientalism which is so desirable at this time.

To obtain a much-wanted color in laces, especially of shadow or net, the

princess royal, has given loops and ropes of pearls and Queen Alexandra has presented a beautiful pearl rope to her charming granddaughter, and these were worn upon the wedding day.

Princess Maud's bridesmaid dress was of pale, wild-rose pink charmeuse with a short tunic of ivory shadow lace. A trellis of crystals formed belt and into it was tucked a cluster of white heather. A chaplet of roses was worn in the hair.

The Princess Mary, Princesses Victoria and Helen of Teck and Princess Mary of Teck wore dresses similar in color but slightly different in design.

Queen Alexandra chose a gown of black satin, veiled with white net and embroidered in crystal and jet. A long stole of black tulle was carried down the front of this exceptionally beautiful gown. Long hanging sleeves of medieval shape were a picturesque addition to the design and gave a dignified note to the dress of the bride's grandmother.

The princess royal's dress was of gray soft satin, made with draped skirt and a bodice of gray net, powdered over with gray pearl and roped with a row of diamante trimming, with very delicate pale pink roses introduced at the waist.

Her sister, the Princess Victoria, was gowned in champagne-colored charmeuse, which opened to show a beautiful underdress of topaz and diamond embroidery. The embroidery is repeated upon the bodice and the gown was one of the most beautiful worn at this notable wedding.

Blue chiffon velvet of sapphire tone was chosen by the Princess Alexander of Teck. Here again the vogue for embroidery was made use of in the underdress and the short tunic of the day reaching to the knees, well suited the wearer's slender figure. Stone marten bordered the bodice and finished the hem of the skirt.

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IMITATION OF  
IRISH CROCHET

IRISH crochet in its latest form is imitated in colors. It is printed in a combination of several colors, and the effect is obtained in the following way:

The insertions of crochet are of heavy mercerized cotton threads, crocheted in rather an open mesh stitch of knots and squares. The block as it falls on this rough surface causes the colors to print unevenly; in some parts the colors are dark, in others light and in some places they are scarcely printed at all. The effect is very curious, and sometimes even crude. Bands of this printed crochet, about nine or ten inches wide, are to be seen, too, in white and light shades, while they are also obtainable in the Bulgarian colorings.—St. Louis Republic.

BUYERS LEAD TO  
FASHION CHANGE

That store buyers have much opportunity to direct the purchases of the customers and encourage them to buy becoming as well as popular styles is evidenced by the recent change in the demand for "sport" coatings which has been noticeable within the last few weeks. When the season opened vivid colorings predominated, but the story goes that the mills were unable to supply the demand for these highly colored materials, so this condition led buyers to a trial of fabrics of more subdued colorings. The result was even larger sales than had resulted from the brighter colors, and it is said that some of the manufacturers have discontinued making the brilliant colored materials. At the present time astrachans and chin-chillas are high in popular esteem.

## LATEST TUNIC

The latest thing in tunics is purely Florentine. It has no sleeves and is short, being fastened at the waist by a kid belt studded with precious stones, says the Chicago Journal. The hem is slightly stiffened, as the whole success of the garment depends on its outlines. A lovely model of this order of tunic is made in crepe de chine bordered with swansdown. The belt to this is of gold brocade. Other belts worn with these garments are fashioned of tapestry made in the antique faded shades of ancient tapestries and fastened with buckles of enamel, set with precious stones.

## HOME HELPS

To keep irons from rusting rub with mutton fat and wrap in brown paper before putting away.

When washing raine do not put it through a wringer. After rinsing wring loosely and hang out slightly heavy with water. If washed this way the article will not need much ironing.

To soften brown sugar when it has become lumpy, stand it over a vessel filled with boiling water.

A quantity of quicklime put into a damp cupboard for a few days will absorb the dampness.—Chicago Evening Post.

## SEPARATE WAIST IS POPULAR

Has been termed the "Suburbanite's Delight"

TIME and again it has been predicted that the popularity of the separate waist was about to wane, and during the reign of the one-piece dresses it was not held so high in favor, but at the present time it occupies an important place in the wardrobe of the well-dressed woman, largely due to the popularity of the three-piece suit.

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## Planned Success

TO BE sure this flour will work properly and surely in your kitchen—

The Pillsbury Model Bakeshop bakes sample loaves of bread from it before it leaves the mill.

This applies not only to your neighbor's sack but to that sack of PILLSBURY'S BEST now in your own kitchen.

By thus testing the flour for what it is intended to do (make bread) under actual service conditions, and proving it all right, it is safe to predict that not only will you have no annoyance—no failure, but that you will have uniform success.

Remove the element of Chance—of Failure—by buying

Pillsbury's Best Flour

TO REPAIR AND  
FRESHEN GLOVES

A neat and durable method of mending kid gloves is to buttonhole around the edges of the tear or hole in the glove before drawing the sides of the worn place together. The mending stitches will not then be so likely to tear out, says the Philadelphia North American.

When cleaning white kid gloves, put one of the gloves upon the hand (the other hand must be left free to do the work) and immerse in a basin of gasoline. Wet a small soft brush with the liquid and rub upon it a good white soap. Scrub the glove gently with the soap and gasoline, rinse in clean gasoline and hang in the shade to dry. Fix the other glove in the same manner. Be sure to keep away from fire or light. The rinsing gasoline may be returned to a separate bottle for future use in washing, but not rinsing, gloves. The soapy gasoline is, of course, thrown away. Gently pull and stretch the gloves, after they are dry, before attempting to put them on the hands.

## MODES IN BRIEF

For the young daughter—the navy tailored suits of serge are very smart. The slight roll to the collar is fetching. The half square tie is worn with these suits.

A new model in skirts is one made with a scalloped cutaway overskirt; another one has bands giving the new flounce effect.

Short white glove gloves have black kid tops and backs, and smoked pearl buttons, says the Newark News.

## WORTH KNOWING

Fried apples are delicious served with pork chops.

Use your sour milk and salt to brighten brass candlesticks.

First wash table linen in cold water and then in hot.

Mushrooms cut into small pieces make a novel filling for an omelet.

Not all canary fanciers know of the bird's love for nasturtium blossoms.

In serving hominy for breakfast, just before taking from the stove add a beaten egg.

When next making lemon jelly, add a few cloves to the mixture. The seasoning will be a pleasing addition.

When coating chocolate creams, the melted chocolate often becomes curdled. To remedy this add a little olive oil.

To clean curtain hooks, place them in water in which a little ammonia has been poured and leave for a little while.—Dallas News.

## STEAK IN CUBES

Try this model for round steak: Have the steak cut an inch thick, cut it into cubes, roll in flour and cook in boiling fat until a nice brown, skim out on a warm dish; sprinkle with pepper and salt. The meat will be tender, sweet and juicy; with some nice mashed potatoes you will have a fine lunch.—Los Angeles Express.

Baker's Cocoa  
Is Good Cocoa

Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skillfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

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# Committee at Work on Currency Bill Formation

Which Plan, Glass or Vanderlip, Seems Less Concerned With Wall Street? One of Important Questions Involved

## DETAILS CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—With the public hearings on the currency bill completed the Senate banking and currency committee is now at work in executive session forming the legislation. Although they do not fear Wall Street influence on the bill, and are not eager to produce a law that will purge the currency system of control by the bankers, directly or indirectly, yet the great task is to devise a system that will work and yet have nothing about it that may create suspicion in the public view.

Several senators on the committee have made it clear that they realize that the mere mention of Wall Street in connection with any project is enough to taint that project in public opinion. One of the most effective political attacks that can be made upon a public man is to accuse him of being in league with Wall Street interests. A senator observed that the most serious objection to the report of the national monetary commission was that it bore the name of Senator Aldrich, who was known as a friend of Wall Street, and the public would not have accepted it for that reason.

Now comes the antithesis of the Aldrich plan in the plan outlined by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York. The Aldrich plan provided a central bank under control of the banks; the Vanderlip plan proposes a central bank under complete government control. And yet those who favor the Vanderlip plan, and a poll shows that a majority of the committee favor its essentials, fear the effect on public opinion of adopting a plan recommended by one of the chief figures in Wall Street.

And yet it must be said that Mr. Vanderlip is not the originator of this central government bank idea. It was merely at the request of members of the committee that he drew up a bill embodying their ideas. When he appeared as a witness before the committee some weeks ago Mr. Vanderlip favored the Aldrich plan chiefly because he thought its centralization of authority provided the maximum efficiency. When asked if he thought the same efficiency could be maintained if the central bank were under government control he said he thought it could, and the committee asked him to prepare a bill carrying out that idea. When he appeared last week to present the bill it commanded more united approval from senators on the committee than almost any other idea that has been presented.

The President then announced that he favored the Glass bill in its essentials, leaving it to be understood that the Vanderlip plan would not be acceptable to him. Now senators are asking: "Is there more of Wall Street influence in the Glass bill, by which the banks own and share in control of the system, or in the Vanderlip plan by which ownership and control is in the government?" Another senator said: "Not a single witness of importance has appeared who has not favored the central bank idea." But the senators who favor the central bank now fear they have made a mistake in allowing the name of Vanderlip to become associated with the plan.

"If we pass the Glass bill," said another senator, "we will have to explain why we refused an opportunity to give the government complete control. On the other hand if we pass the Vanderlip bill we will have to explain why we allowed a Wall Street financier to write our banking law."

Chairman Glass of the House committee, charging Mr. Vanderlip with inconsistency, says:

"If Mr. Vanderlip's scheme was not actually designed to delay and frustrate currency legislation, it will, if given consideration, have that inevitable effect."

"The platform upon which the Democratic administration and the Sixty-third Congress were elected distinctly said:

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank."

"To undertake to repudiate this declaration would involve the Democratic party in serious consequences and would render exceedingly remote the probability of currency legislation at any time soon. In my judgment it would be futile to attempt anything of the kind."

Senators Hitchcock, Read and O'Gorman, the Democrats on the committee who are inclined to endorse a single bank, enter the sessions without having committed themselves definitely in support of the President's bill; and it is expected that administration activity in Senate circles will be marked in the effort to pave the way for a committee agreement that can be accepted at the White House and approved by the House.

## MRS. PANKHURST AVOIDS PUBLICITY

CLEVELAND—With the quietness that has marked her movements since her arrival in Cleveland Friday, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst departed for Columbus Sunday night. Virtually the only time she has been seen during her visit here was during her lecture Saturday night.

On Sunday she continued her policy of seclusion, and the only persons who knew the hour of her departure were Miss Joan Wickham and Mrs. Eunice Brannon of New York, who accompanied her.

## SETTLEMENT WORK

Plans and progress of the college settlements in Baltimore, Boston, New York and Philadelphia were presented by the head workers at a meeting of the College Settlements Association Saturday at Denison house. Miss Eva Loudon said that the great need of the community at Locust Point, Baltimore, was the provision of industrial education for the boys and girls, many of whom leave the schools between 11 and 14 and go to work as unskilled laborers. The school courses must be changed, she declared, as any industrial work that the settlement might offer would help to meet the need in small measure only. She also ascribed some of the difficulties the settlement has had to encounter on account of inadequate financial support to the condition that the value of settlement work is not known or recognized so fully in Baltimore as in the northern cities. A new feature this coming year, she said, would be the formation of a class in English for German women who cannot yet speak the language.

The need of a new building for Denison house was set forth by Miss Geraldine Gordon, who asserted that the settlement would be unable to do its full share toward the growth of neighborhood democracy until it could offer the people a large assembly hall for meetings of many kinds. In describing the summer work she said that the intimate knowledge of the girls which had been gained by the directors having charge of small groups of them had been helpful in giving the house a deeper hold on individuals and the results were being felt now. Miss Gordon also stated that the neighborhood is in need of several model tenements, and also a model homekeeping flat where practical homemaking could be taught to women and girls.

The work of the New York settlement was presented by Miss Elizabeth S. Williams, and that of the Philadelphia settlement by Miss Anna F. Davies. Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer, president of the association, presided.

Clubs and classes begin regular work today at Ellis Memorial and in the new rooms at 34 Church street. On Friday evening the young people will meet at 12 Carver street for Halloween festivities.

Tonight the first regular meeting of the South Bay Neighborhood Association will be held at South Bay union. Registration for clubs and classes will continue through the week and work will begin next Monday.

Both afternoon and evening parties will be held this week at the Roxbury neighborhood house in celebration of Halloween.

A class in camp cooking for boys opens tomorrow at Robert Gould Shaw house, and on Friday the Baby Club for Young Mothers will have its first meeting. The kindergarten will be started Saturday morning.

Mrs. Mary Antin Grabau yesterday afternoon met and talked with many of the older boys and girls of Hale house, of which she was once a member.

A nursery supper will be given on Halloween to mothers and small children at the Cottage Place neighborhood house. Clubs and classes there are now under way, and the kindergarten has also been started.

At Ruggles street neighborhood house a Halloween party will be held Thursday evening for neighborhood mothers, and Friday evening the story-telling class will meet for the first time this fall with Miss Margaret Shipman as director.

Preparations have already been started at the Social Service house for the Halloween party to be given Friday evening to between 50 and 100 boys and girls. Special decorations and favors are being made both by the residents and the children. Games, music, doughnuts, apples and popcorn balls will be included in the evening's fun.

The addition of two new teachers to the faculty of the Boston music school settlement will make it possible for some of the children on the waiting list of 211 to become pupils at once. The Mozart Club, under the leadership of Miss Marion Fox, begins its meetings this week, and a new club, called the Morton Street Sunshine Club, will continue to meet Monday afternoons. A faculty recital is being planned for the first Sunday afternoon in November, and several of the pupils are to play at a meeting of the College Club Monday afternoon, Nov. 3. Miss Miriam Williamson is in charge at the settlement office.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon from 5 to 7 at the Civic Service house for Mrs. Antin Grabau, who spoke to the members of the house on what she had been doing since she finished "The Promised Land." She drew a parallel between the Mosaic dialogue and the Declaration of Independence, showing that both were built on the basis that the same opportunities are due one's neighbor that one believes are due to oneself, and that both the Mosaic law and the Declaration of Independence are in reality an expression of the golden rule.

## TROLLEY MEN TO DROP CASE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The trolley men's union met at midnight Saturday and held a thorough discussion of the Fairbairn case, the meeting adjourning early Sunday morning after a decision had been reached to carry the case no further.

## EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED

WESTERLY, R. I.—The Gilt Edge express on the New Haven railroad was derailed near here Saturday afternoon. No very serious results followed, though 38 were injured. The railroad and public utilities commissions are investigating.

## MEMORIAL PROJECT FOR CIVIL WAR WOMEN TO BE PUSHED

President Will Soon Call Meeting of Federal Commission Which Has Charge of Erection of \$700,000 Building to Heroic Workers Provided by Recent Law

WASHINGTON—President Woodrow Wilson will be asked to call a meeting during the fall months of the federal commission, which is to have charge of the erection in this city of a memorial building to the heroic women of the civil war period. The necessary legislation is contained in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, recently signed by the President, and it is the result of several years of agitation by women both of the North and of the South. At first it was proposed that the memorial should be erected to the loyal women of the civil war, but the use of the word "loyal" was objected to, and finally in its place the word "heroic" was used, which means that the memorial will include the brave and heroic women of the Confederacy as well as those of the Union. The erection of such a memorial, largely through the use of money set apart by Congress, is taken to be another step toward that complete reunion of

the sections so much desired by people of both.

The federal commission is made up of the president of the Red Cross Society, the secretary of war, the chairman of the joint committee of Congress on library, this committee having jurisdiction over such matters, and the chairman of the House committee on library. The commission will select a site for the building, and it is presumed it will be somewhere near the war department, the Red Cross being closely identified with that branch of the government.

It is said that the memorial building will probably be known as the American National Red Cross building, since Congress has provided in the law that that society is to have the use of it. The building will cost \$700,000, including the site, and of that amount Congress has appropriated \$400,000, on the condition that the Red Cross organization is to raise \$300,000 additional.

## CALGARY PLANS PREVOCATIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Commercial Classes Absorbed Into Business Course and Trade Teaching for Boys and Girls to Be Inaugurated on Jan. 1

## DIRECTOR IS ENGAGED

CALGARY, Alta.—The Calgary board of education has made arrangements for the starting of a prevocational system for older children, and the new course will be started Jan. 1. The action of the board followed the tour of a special commission through eastern Canada and the United States looking into the systems of education in vogue there and as a result of its report.

Inquiries were sent to 500 parents and pupils in the shape of blank forms asking them to fill in the vocation which the children wished to follow after leaving school. Four hundred replies were received, and of these it was found that only 90 could get the necessary education in the schools of Calgary. Necessity of technical education for pupils in the higher grades was thus seen.

Three departments will be required. The present commercial classes will be absorbed and will form the nucleus of a business course, an industrial department will be founded where the various trades will be taught as necessity arises; also a department of household art for the girls.

The board has engaged a director for the new department and close cooperation will be observed between it and the system of night technical classes which was started last year.

## LASTERS ADOPT BROCKTON WAGE

BROCKTON, Mass.—About 40 lasters from 15 locals throughout the Old Colony district at the monthly session of the Southeastern Massachusetts Federation of Lasters, Sunday accepted the report of the Brockton committee which recently secured increases in wages on the Red and bed machine systems in the local factories.

As a result an effort will be made in every city and town to raise the wages up to the Brockton standard. The Brockton wage is the highest paid in the district, and the new bill was secured after conferences lasting nearly a year.

## SOUTHERN EXPORTS INCREASE 183 PER CENT IN TEN YEARS

WASHINGTON—Exports from the United States to Central and South America in the calendar year 1913 will approximate \$335,000,000, against \$123,000,000 in 1903 and \$87,000,000 in 1903. The growth in the decade just ending was \$212,000,000, while in the decade from 1893 to 1903 the growth was \$38,000,000. In the countries covered by the report are included all of South America except British and Dutch Guiana, the Central American republics, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, the French West Indies and French Guiana.

That the trend in the export trade of the United States has been, in recent years, distinctly toward American countries is illustrated by the fact that the exports to Central and South America increased 183 per cent in the decade ending with the fiscal year 1913, while our exports to all other parts of the world meantime increased but 64 per cent. Argentina the exports in 1913 were, in round terms \$53,000,000, against \$11,500,000 in 1903; to Brazil, \$42,500,000, against \$11,000,000 in 1903; to Chili, \$16,000,000,

## COMMERCE MEN CHOOSE NOMINEES FOR DIRECTORS

For a term of three years as directors the nominating committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce presents the names of eight men and for one-year terms four men to be voted upon at the members' meeting on Nov. 18. Henry S. Dennison, John H. Fahey and Edward K. Hall are renominated from the list of retiring directors for three-year terms and Elmer J. Bliss, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., and James L. Richards are named again for the one-year terms.

The new nominees are William C. Ewing, Charles J. Hubbard, Frank J. Ludwig, Charles S. Weed and Sydney R. Wrightington for three years and Russell Robb for one year. William H. Bain, Albion H. Brown, Charles C. Hoyt, James H. Hustis, George Hutchinson and Joseph B. Russell, former president of the chamber, retire.

## GOVERNMENT TO SHOW FULLY 1800 CHRYSANTHEMUMS

WASHINGTON—Promoted by the federal department of agriculture, the annual chrysanthemum show will open here Wednesday and continue two weeks.

More than 1800 plants, including many unusual varieties, will be on exhibition. One regarded as the handsomest of the plants in the collection has bright yellow petals measuring more than nine inches from the center of the flower to the tip. Some unusual seedlings yet unnamed will be shown.

## ANCIENT TEMPLE TO BE MODELED

NEW YORK—Edward H. Thompson, a student of the ancient architecture of the Maya race, has been commissioned by the American Museum of Natural History to make a full-size model of the facade of the ruined temple of the Jaguars in Yucatan for the proposed extension of the museum on Columbus avenue.

The facade is a masterpiece of the early temple builders. Mr. Thompson owns the site upon which the temple stands.

## TYPERS WANT STRIKE SETTLED

Voting that if adjustment is not made by Nov. 1 Congress will be asked to investigate the strike at the Michigan copper mines, Boston Typographical Union calls upon the Boston owners of the mines to grant the demands of the men.

## STAMP EXHIBIT OF \$2,000,000 TO BE OPENED

First International Affair of Its Kind Will Show Specimens From All Parts of World, Some Valued at \$9000 Each

## CUPS AMONG PRIZES

NEW YORK—At 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Engineering Societies' building, 25-33 West Thirty-ninth street, the first international philatelic exhibition ever held in this country will be opened to the public. Stamps from all parts of the civilized world will be shown by about 300 collectors, American and European. The total estimated value is more than \$2,000,000. Some of the rarities have a market value of from \$5000 to \$9000 each. Some are the only copies known.

Admission to the exhibition will be free. The hours will be from 2 to 10 p. m. today, and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. from Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, inclusive. The main exhibition rooms are on the fifth floor. Additional displays will be found on the third and fourth floors, at each side of the auditorium and in the foyer on the ground floor.

The opening ceremonies take place at 8 p. m. today in the auditorium. President Thomas W. Churchill of the board of education will make the opening address. Mayor Kline was invited to do so, but other duties prevented.

On the committee of honor appears the name of City Superintendent of Public Schools Dr. William H. Maxwell.

There will be a German night and Fest Komers at 8 p. m. tomorrow in Schefel hall, Third avenue and Seventeenth street. On Wednesday from 1 to 3 p. m. there will be a collection at the Collectors Club, and at 7:30 p. m. Thursday the official dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor, when it is expected that the awards of the judges will be announced. These awards consist of a prize trophy, three silver cups, and many medals.

## ADMIRAL CLARK ON OREGON AGAIN

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, retired, commander of the battleship Oregon when she made her famous trip around Cape Horn at the opening of the Spanish war, accepted on Sunday the invitation of Secretary Daniels to be on the bridge of his old ship to lead the international fleet through the Panama canal early in 1915.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In studying play and players on the golf course, one is struck by the amount of good material that is absolutely wasted. I notice many men who have done well in other ball games, such as cricket and lawn tennis, who, when they take up golf seem to approach it in a new spirit. At cricket, for instance, they will spend hours practising at the nets under the critical eyes of the veterans of the team. All their faults are pointed out, and if they show any promise at all, they are carefully tutored. Even school boys do not expect to play in matches without assiduous practise.

All these patient and painstaking ideas, however, seem to vanish in most cases when the individual lays aside his cricket bat and joins a golf club. He frequently begins by borrowing a set of clubs and playing a match with a friend who is playing a novice also. He has had no tuition, he knows nothing about the rules, but goes out for a game just for the fun of the thing—to see what it is like. He gets in every one's way, digs up huge divots and leaves them, innoently upsets the pleasure of many other players, and worst of all, in that short two hours, he very often sows the seeds of a lot of golfing faults that will take him a long time to get rid of and possibly many of them will stick to him all through his golfing career.

This article of T. W. N. is taken from the World of Golf as well worth reading as his former contributions. He continues: I think it is a thousand pities that so many likely players spoil their chances of becoming reasonably good golfers through taking up the game in this haphazard way. If they only had a few hours' tuition before indulging in their first match what a difference it would make. I am a firm believer in a player learning to swing correctly before he tries to hit a ball. If he is allowed to swipe at a ball straight away, 10 times to one he will unconsciously acquire an awkward style which will take some altering afterward.

I heard of a beginner who recently joined a crack club in the north after having had his name on the waiting list a considerable time. He was admitted to membership on condition that he took a course of lessons from the professional before playing over the course. This sounds very arbitrary, and no doubt many would refuse to join that particular club if dictated to in such a manner, but really I think it is one of the soundest ideas of which I have heard. Undoubtedly it is the wisest

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### ECONOMY

"Whichever was boasting the other day about what a lot he had saved by not owning an auto this summer."

"That's interesting. What is he going to do with the money he has put by?"

"Purchase a new auto in the spring."

### HANGING ON

"Is it true that your street-car line is about to suspend business?"

"Well, it is planning to suspend more of its business than it has done heretofore; it is doubling the number of straps in each of its cars."

### DETERMINED

In their try for the ballot the women won't pause, But will pull for it harder and stronger; They will all be devoted, they say, to the cause Until they're de-voted no longer.

### CONSERVATION

Of "new" moons and of "old" we are constrained To speak; and yet we know there is but one, And when each shining cycle has been run The "new" moon waxes where the "old" moon waned.

So it may be, perchance, with this thing men Call "Time": mayhap it does not run away, But turns upon itself, day after day, And this year is but last year come again.

## UNITED STATES HAS MR. BRYAN AS ACTING PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan is acting President of the United States today. Mr. Bryan, as the ranking cabinet officer became the acting head of the executive branch of the government by virtue of the departure from the capital of President Wilson for Alabama to make an address at Mobile.

As acting President, Mr. Bryan will handle the Mexican situation and take care of routine matters.

This is the second time Mr. Bryan has been acting President. Early in the summer while the President was in New Hampshire with his family, he acted in a similar capacity.

## PUBLIC SERVICE WILSON THEME IN TWO TALKS

Compulsion of Examples Set by the Men of Earlier Times Prompts Remarks at Congress Hall and Before College Pupils

## LARGE VIEW TAKEN

PHILADELPHIA—At the rededication Saturday of Congress hall, in historic Independence square, where George Washington was inaugurated for his second term, President Wilson delivered a 20-minute address in which he looked back to the early days of the republic and contrasted men and things of those times with the present.

"I feel a compulsion of men," he said, "a compulsion of examples which were set us in this place. And of what do their examples remind us? They remind us not only of public service, but of public service shot through with principle and honor."

"If you think too much about being re-elected, it is very difficult to be worth re-electing. You are so apt to think that the comparatively small number of persons, numerous as they seem to be when they swarm, who come to Washington to ask for things, do not constitute an important proportion of the population, that it is constantly necessary to come away from Washington to renew one's contact with the people who do not swarm there, who do not ask for anything, and who do trust you without their personal counsel to do your duty. Unless one gets this contact he grows weaker."

"My theme here today, my only thought, is a very simple one. Do not let us go back to the annals of those sessions of Congress to find out what to do, because we live in another age and circumstances are absolutely different. Let us be men of that kind. Let us feel at every turn the compulsions of principle and honor which they felt."

From Congress hall the President went by train to Swarthmore College, where he spoke briefly at the annual Founders' day exercises.

In his speech he proclaimed the doctrine that the whole western hemisphere should be devoted to one purpose—"that nowhere can any government endure which is supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

It was while extolling the spirit with which William Penn sought to establish "a free commonwealth" in America that the President incidentally revealed his thoughts on present-day problems.

To the students he said:

"Do you covet honor? You will never get it by serving yourself. Do you covet distinction? You will get it only as the servant of mankind. Do not forget, then, as you walk these classic places, why you are here. You are not here merely to prepare to make a living. You are here in order to enable the world to live more amply, with greater vision, with a finer spirit of hope and achievement. You are here to enrich the world, and you impoverish yourself if you forget the errand."

## NAVY NOT TO GET OLEOMARGARINE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—After much experimental work on the part of the pay corps of the navy the department has decided that oleomargarine was a good substitute for butter for use among the ships of the service.

The paymaster-general was planning to adopt it when confronted by the ration law which stipulates that the ration shall include two ounces of butter, and the jacks will do without the oleomargarine.

## LEADER HONORED BY SCOTTISH RITE

WASHINGTON—Memorial services for Albert Pike, for years sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction, were held here Sunday, closing the biennial session of the order.

*Filene's*

Saturday Evening  
Concert Dinners  
Opening Night, November 8

Trimmed Hats at \$7.50

Ostrich or Fur Trimmings  
Worth \$12.50 to \$15.

Five hundred different hats provide a liberal choice for women of all types.

Ostrich feathers worth \$5 or \$7.50 on many of these hats. Others are trimmed with expensive skunk and fitch fur.

The velvet and pressed beaver shapes are of a quality sold in our stock at \$10 and \$12.

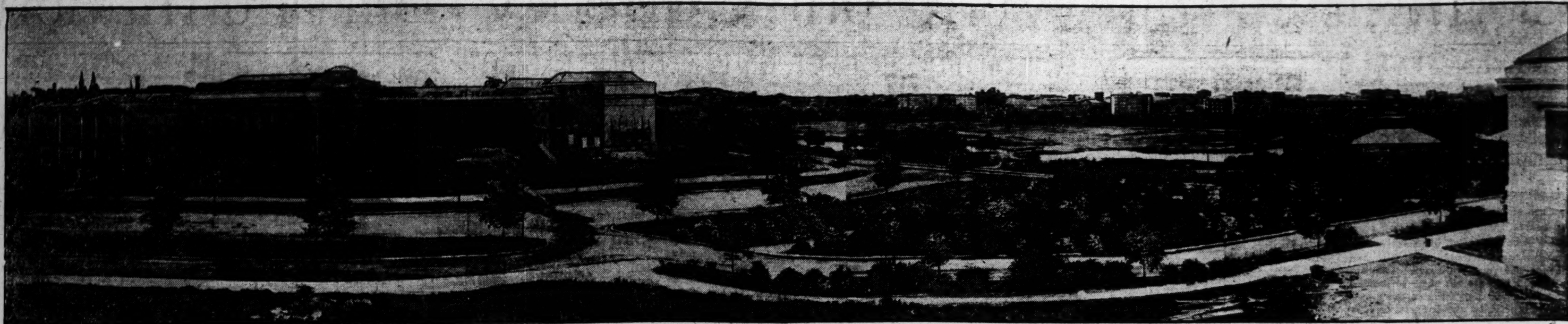
Half of the hats come from our own workrooms, the rest from a clever New York milliner.

Hardly a week from the makers' hands, each hat has "new" written all over it.

(FILENE'S-SIXTH FLOOR)



## GENERAL VIEW OF THE BACK BAY FENS TO REAR OF BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS



IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND AT THE SIDE ENTRANCE TO THE ART MUSEUM IS GREENLEAF STREET, WHICH MEETS THE FENWAY JUST AT THE CORNER OF THE MUSEUM. IT IS PLANNED LATER TO CONTINUE GREENLEAF STREET FURTHER, THEN TO THE LEFT AND HAVE IT MEET MUSEUM STREET, WHICH IS TO START AT THE FURTHER SIDE OF THE MUSEUM. IT IS ALSO PLANNED TO HAVE JERSEY STREET MEET MUSEUM AND GREENLEAF STREETS. IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND IS PARKER STREET, WHICH CONTINUES AND MEETS THE FENWAY

## MANY CHANGES ARE PROPOSED IN THE FENWAY

Mayor Fitzgerald Approves Scheme for Extension of Jersey Street From Audubon Road to Huntington Avenue

## BASIN IS PROPOSED

Plans for the improvement and extension of Jersey street from Audubon road through the Fens to Huntington avenue and the construction of a basin in the rear of the Museum of Fine Arts, estimated to cost between \$80,000 and \$100,000, have been approved by Mayor Fitzgerald and it is expected will be ratified at the meeting of the city council today, when an appropriation probably will be made.

The plans were prepared by the park and recreation department which has been working on the improvement for several years. The improvement is expected to make a better setting and approach to the rear of the art museum when the new Evans wing is completed.

The Jersey street extension was authorized by Legislature in 1911. The extension according to the present plans would have the same grade as the Fenway, Audubon road and Jersey street. The rough grading already has been done with the earth from the Boylston street subway. This was done without cost to the city. The extension to be divided, one branch crossing the Fenway at the Huntington entrance and the other connecting with the Fenway the other side the Robert Dawson Evans wing would form a bow with its middle opposite the main entrance of the wing. This will necessitate the straightening of the Fenway.

In the center of the bow the plan calls for a basin with a boat landing in front of the museum on the Fenway side approached by a broad case of stone steps. This basin will be approached from the opposite side by steps also. The water will be crossed by stone arch bridges and the roadway will be graded to a gentle slope to the level of the low land, a grade of six feet. Trees and shrubbery are planned for the sides of the road and steps, but are to be so arranged as to not obstruct the view of the museum or the basin from any point.

## LENOX TURNS ON ELECTRIC LIGHTS

LENOX, Mass.—Lenox is now lighted at night by electric lights with powerful incandescent lamps and reflectors on poles 300 feet apart and the last of the big towns of Berkshire county has discarded kerosene lights as a means of illumination. For years progressive people of Lenox had wanted modern lighting and the installation of the overhead electric line from the Glendale plant last winter gave the town an opportunity to take this service. All of the wires are underground. The poles are the latest of their kind and are not obstructive, although they are the only poles of any kind allowed on the Lenox highways. The first lighting was Saturday night.

## DECRY NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

PORTLAND, Me.—At a mass meeting in Chestnut Methodist church Sunday afternoon resolutions were adopted protesting against the discrimination against the negro race in the departments in Washington and requesting that the President order this discrimination to cease.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. B. Mason of Cincinnati, secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, was the principal speaker.

**DR. GRENFELL LECTURES**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador gave the address at the regular vespers service Sunday afternoon before an audience which filled John M. Greene hall.

**WELLESLEY TO RAISE \$1,000,000**  
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College is about to launch a campaign to add \$1,000,000 to its funds, the income only to be used. Already an anonymous gift of \$100,000 has been made.

LIMITS OF RIGHT DOMAIN  
Editorial View of the Connecticut Decision Is That Restriction Is a Fortunate One

JUDICIAL decisions in a certain old-fashioned view are not subject to the test of public policy. They are taken to be only the interpretations of law as it is written and not to be legislative. When we say that this view is old-fashioned we take into account the recent disposition to discuss the decisions of high courts with great freedom and the toleration by some good people of the notion that there ought to be a review power in the hands of the voters—the judicial recall of decisions. That doctrine does not need to be embraced in order to justify an examination of a constitutional opinion from a high court, for it is at least permissible to consider the effect that a decision has upon the course of public business.

So much for prelude to the glance at the decision by the supreme court of the state of Connecticut in the case of the College for Women at New London, where the question was of the constitutionality of the legislation giving the institution the power to take land under the right of eminent domain. The court decides that the Legislature cannot extend that power to the corporation. There is dissent from the opinion in the newspaper discussion and so good a journal as the Springfield Republican calls it a "case of reactionary judicial legislation through interpretation of the constitutional rights of private property."

If the court is open to the charge of legislating, it is permissible to discuss the question whether it legislated wisely. The Republican holds that the state Legislature is as good a body as any to determine what is a "public use," requiring condemnation proceedings. But the question may be raised if any "body" is wise enough to be entrusted with the extension of this power to corporate bodies except those performing a public function and order close public accountability and then only as it is necessary from the public standpoint to avoid extortion.

The supreme court of Connecticut may be left to the ordinary sources of correction for any decision that is not in accord with the wish of the people of the state. If the conditions there require that so great a power should be extended to a college there will be found a means to provide for it, by the slow process of constitutional amendment, if no other. But that course is not probable, if the temper of the people is like that of American citizens generally, leading them not to allow private ownership in land to be too easily set aside for the public.

The right of the state to the use of land required for public purposes is fundamental. The public domain is nowhere denied superiority—"eminence," to use the legal term. But it may be used to dislodge the private holder of a fee

only under restrictions both of the constitution and of public policy. None will argue that it should be employed for every possible public use or that every corporation having a certain relation to the public in its work should exercise it. It is only to be exercised where certain land is required and where the public would suffer if that particular land could not be acquired. It is an instrument to be used only as a guard against extortion.

There was no question about the need of the railroad companies being given the right. Practically not to have it would be to bar the building of the road. To be of service the road must take a certain route and it could not be held up by some owner for an extortionate price. The towns and cities have need of particular locations for schools, for parks, for water supply, and the right to condemn land is the sole means of getting them without extortion. There must be the general public need and the possibility of extortion to make out a case.

Even incorporated colleges have not had the right extended to them, for the lack of one or both of the reasons. They are doubtfully public institutions but if they could qualify in that respect, there would be no limitation to certain land for their location. They would not be subject to the exaction of an unwarranted price for the land needed, inasmuch as they could find another place if the one first selected were not attainable. Their convenience might be better served by the exercise of the right to go where they would and take those lands they might want, but the right to condemn does not go to that length.

Respect for private ownership and its protection by constitutions is essential for common comfort. To say that full value will be paid is far short of sufficient cause for the extension of the power to take away the land of the private owner. Full value is only a market value and there are values that lie outside the market estimate. The right to the home with its associations and attachments is not recognized in the exercise of the eminent domain theory. There are sentimental values that the private owner cannot hold the public to take into account. If the public need is great enough these may be set aside but they are substantial enough to constitute a good reason why the right to take and to pay for as the courts may arrive at value should not be loosely or widely extended.

To the extent that the Connecticut supreme court was legislating, was considering public policy as well as the constitution, it would be credited by the people of New England at least as tested by the laws they have made, with having legislated wisely in holding close the right to go abroad and take privately owned land.

## BROWN RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE ENDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The sixth annual conference of the Student Volunteer League of Greater Boston, held here under the auspices of the Brown University Christian Association, closed last night.

There was an open meeting at the Central Congregational church in the afternoon, when the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, a Brown graduate, spoke on "Adoniram Judson," one of the early graduates of Brown, a Christian missionary in Burma.

## HARVARD STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTS

The Harvard Student Council has elected: L. H. Mills '14 of Portland, Ore., president; Sidney P. Clark '14 of Philadelphia, vice-president; George F. Plimpton '14 of Buffalo, secretary-treasurer. These officers are ex-officio members of the executive committee, of which the four elective members are W. A. Barron '14 of Newburyport, L. Saltzman '14 of Chestnut Hill, W. H. Trumbull '15 of Salem and J. C. Talbot '15 of Milton.

**BEILIS' ARREST PROTESTED**  
BROOKTON, Mass.—Nearly 1000 Hebrews gathered in Y. M. C. A. hall Saturday night to protest publicly against the action of the Russian government in causing to be kept in prison Mendel Beilis, a Russian Jew.

## STORE NEWS

Miss Harriet Wells, formerly of Gerhardt & Co., has joined the millinery department of the Jordan Marsh company where she has charge of the work room.

Miss Irene MacDonald, who has been previously connected with C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned to the same store and is located in the hosiery department.

Miss Mary Daley, timekeeper for the Magrane Houston Company, has returned from a trip abroad, where she spent the summer, and is occupying her regular position.

At a meeting of the buyers of the Shepard Norwell Company John H. Kelley, merchandise manager gave an interesting talk on the subject, "The Girls Behind the Counter." He based his talk on a remark made by a recent visitor to this country who was investigating department store methods and paid a high compliment to the saleswomen who were as a whole, he declared, "thoroughly up-to-date business women." Mr. Kelley emphasized this statement and in closing urged the buyers to give full credit to the efficient help behind the counter when considering the success of their departments.

Harold Brightman has been appointed chairman of the arbitration board of the Filene Cooperative Association succeeding Mr. Hiestand whose term of office has expired.

## MAINE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION TO MEET WEDNESDAY

About 225 From Portland Plan to Attend Convention to Be Held in Bangor

PORTLAND, Me.—About 225 teachers in the Portland schools will go to Bangor Wednesday and Thursday for the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers Association. The West and Libby schools and the Pearl street kindergarten are the only ones that will be in session probably. Employment will be furnished for teachers who cannot go.

A party of 20 or more will leave Wednesday noon in a special car for Bangor to attend the dinner in the evening. Supt. Perkins, Miss Robinson and principals of several schools and other teachers will be the advance guard. Nearly all teachers will go Thursday, leaving at 7 o'clock.

## MAINE ALUMNI AND STUDENTS PLAN TO HAVE BIG MEETING

PORTLAND, Me.—Preparations for Maine night, the annual reunion of alumni and students of the University of Maine on Friday evening, are being pushed to completion, and it is expected that the observance this year, coming at the same time as the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers Association in Bangor, will be largely attended. Gov. William T. Haines '76 will be among the speakers, and former Attorney-General William R. Pattangall of Waterville, will act as chairman. President Arthur J. Roberts of Colby College, has been invited to speak, and a special invitation will be extended to the delegates at the association meeting.

Paul W. Monchon '14 of Bradford, president of the Athletic Association, will give the address of welcome for the students, and Russell S. Ferguson '14 of New York will be the student speaker.

## KANSAS CITY MAN IS ORGANIZER OF LIVESTOCK FIRMS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Thomas B. Lee is president of the Lee Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City, Mo., which, with its branches, is one of the largest stock commission firms in the United States. Mr. Lee left his native



THOMAS B. LEE

state, Illinois, when young, and began work as a telegraph operator in Taylor, Miss., where he later went into the mercantile business.

Mr. Lee gave up his business in Mississippi and went to Chicago, where he organized the Chicago Live Stock Company, which is now a branch of the Lee concern; also one at Ft. Worth, Tex., and one at Denver, Col. He is extensively interested in irrigated lands in Texas and Colorado. Mr. Lee is prominent in banking circles in Texas, and is also head of the Thomas B. Lee Brokerage Company of this city.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

**Army Orders**  
WASHINGTON—Col. E. A. Millar, sixth field artillery, to San Francisco and sail on or about Dec. 6 for Manila for duty with the second field artillery.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. Kuhn, corps of engineers, proceed on or about Nov. 17 to New York city for the purpose of instructing the engineer officers organized militia of New York, thence to his station.

First Lieut. G. C. Lawason, infantry, assigned to twenty-sixth infantry, to take effect Nov. 1.

First Lieut. E. R. Harris, eleventh cavalry, to Columbus barracks, Ohio, Nov. 15, for instruction in method of examining recruits, upon completion of which proceed to Chicago for duty.

Leaves—Capt. W. F. Hase, coast artillery corps, one month and 14 days.

**Navy Orders**  
Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, detached command third division, to command second division Atlantic fleet.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, detached command second division, to command third division Atlantic fleet.

Capt. H. O. Dunn, to supervisor of New York harbor.

Commander R. K. Crank, detached command the Maine, to naval war college, Newport, R. I.

Commander F. H. Schofield, detached war college, to the Askanas as executive officer.

Commander W. A. Moffett, detached the Arkansas, to command the Maine.

Lieut.-Commanders J. M. Enoch, A. G. Howes, J. P. Jackson, commissioned from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. R. P. Craft, to Nebraska as ordnance officer.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, detached the Paducah, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. G. L. Caskey, and R. A. Theobald, commissioned from July 1, 1913.

Lieuts. (junior grade) A. T. Bidwell,

F. J. Comerford, W. K. Kilpatrick, T. C. Kinkaid, C. W. Magruder, H. T. Markland, R. E. Rogers and G. W. Struble, commissioned from June 6, 1913.

Medical Inspector G. T. Smith, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector L. W. Sprattling, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., to naval recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.

Surgeon J. D. Manchester commissioned from Sept. 29, 1913.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Pollard, detached naval recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga., wait orders.

Assistant Surgeons (medical reserve corps) W. E. Bradbury, W. L. Haworth, Daniel Hunt, H. R. McAllister, T. A. Ratliff commissioned, from Oct. 2, 1913, to naval medical school, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

Pay Inspector T. S. O'Leary commissioned, from Aug. 20, 1913.

Paymaster J. F. Kutz, detached receiving ship at Mare island, to navy yard, Mare island.

Paymaster E. A. McMillan, detached navy yard, Mare island, Cal., to leave of absence.

Passed Assistant Paymaster U. R. Zivnuska commissioned, from Aug. 2, 1913.

Machinist W. H. Hubbard detached the Tennessee; to home, wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerk L. R. Corbin reapointed; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster's Clerk C. R. Beatty appointed; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**Movements of Vessels**  
The Uncas is at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Solace is at Hampton Roads.

The Arethusa is at Port Arthur, Tex.

The Adams is at Philadelphia yard.

The Samar is at Shanghai.

The Galveston and Supply are at Guam.

The Jupiter left Tiburon, Cal., for cruise.

The Dolphin left Washington for Hampton Roads.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC ASKS MEN IN AUSTRIA TO BE DISCREET

President Shaughnessy Sends Instructions to Immigration Agents to Avoid Bopking Passage for Subjects Seeking to Avoid Military Duty

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, discussing a report that agents of the C. P. R. had met with opposition in Austria, said this was the first instance of that sort affecting the Canadian Pacific in that country. The difficulty has arisen because Austrians have been trying to evade military service by emigrating to Canada, he said. The steamship agents have been given orders by the C. P. R. carefully to avoid booking passengers of this class; but, Sir Thomas explained, it was exceedingly difficult for agents to detect some of the men who try to evade the military regulations. That the Austrian government seriously objects to the emigration of so many of the people to the United States and Canada is seen. Sir Thomas admitted that, through reports of the secret service officials it was found that the C. P. R. steamers had carried men who had

not completed their military service fees, and the government ordered the offices of the company to be closed.

Sir Thomas said the president of the company has had instructions cabled the agents to act with the greatest diplomacy.

The Canadian immigration report on the Austro-Hungarian immigration shows that during the last 12 years 164,827 Austro-Hungarians have come to Canada. Next to British subjects and people from the United States they have been the most numerous of any one nationality coming into the Dominion. Also, it is observed, the rejections or deportations have been few, hence typically such men as Austria would object to losing from her army. In 12 years only 405 were rejected or deported after landing, one third less in percentage than the rejections of the English-speaking newcomers—the British and the American people.

## TEMPLARS HOLD CELEBRATION OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY

ABINGTON, Mass.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Old Colony commandery, Knights Templars, began Sunday afternoon with exercises at the Congregational church, and about 150 members formed in line a short distance from the church, and marched to the edifice, where they occupied seats in the center of the auditorium.

Arthur T. Cole of Whitman was the official organist, and he played as a prelude one of Reade's offertories. Selections followed by a quartet of Boston and an invocation was offered by Rev. A. S. Hawkes, the pastor of the society. Following a selection by the quartet, the anniversary sermon was preached by Sir Rev. William H. Rider, D. D., of Gloucester.

**NEW PASTOR FOR WATERVILLE**  
DERRY, N. H.—The Rev. Charles F. Robinson resigned on Sunday the pastorate of the Central Congregational church to accept a call from the Congregational church at Waterville, Me.

## NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER TAKES CHARGE OF OFFICE

NEW YORK—Martin Vogel, new assistant treasurer, takes charge this morning of the New York subtreasury as successor to the late Charles S. Milington.

A count will be made of the gold and silver coin, treasury and other notes in the vaults of the subtreasury by 30 expert counters from the treasury department. It will take about a month to count the \$175,000,000 which the vaults contain.

Mr. Vogel, the new assistant treasurer, is a member of the law firm of Vogel & Vogel, 15 Broad street.

**HEARING ON FORESTS IS NOV. 5**  
GREENFIELD, Mass.—Notice has been received of the arrangement by the state commission on the taxation of forest lands to hold a hearing in Greenfield on Nov. 5. The hearing is one of six which the commission plans to inquire into the best methods for the taxation of forest lands.

## ONE CITY, TEN TOWNS TO VOTE IN RHODE ISLAND

For First Time in State's History No Annual State Contest Is to Be Conducted—But One State Office Open

## PROBLEMS ARE LOCAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Citizens of one Rhode Island city, Cranston, and 10 towns will go to the polls one week from tomorrow to cast their ballots for city and town officers for 1914.

The places in which elections will be held on Nov. 4 are the city of Cranston and the towns of Barrington, Charlestown, Coventry, East Providence, Johnston, North Kingstown, North Smithfield, Portsmouth, Warwick and West Warwick.

For the first time in Rhode Island history there will be no annual state election, due to the biennial election amendment which went into effect last year, and in only one place, the town of West Warwick, will a state officer be chosen. Under the terms of the bill by which the old town of Warwick was divided into two towns, the town of West Warwick becomes entitled to a representative in the state's highest legislative body, and therefore a state senator will be chosen in that town at the coming election.

In all other places the election will be merely for town governments, except in the city of Cranston, the only city to hold an election, where a mayor, city treasurer, overseer of the poor and a city council will be chosen.

## METHODIST MEN CONVENE TO FIX POLICY OF CHURCH

Membership and Clergy Conference on Program for Advancement of the Denomination's Work

INDIANAPOLIS—For the national convention of Methodist men, which will convene here Tuesday and continue through Friday, it is expected that 3000 delegates, including bishops, secretaries, district superintendents, clergymen and laymen will attend.

Purposes of the convention are announced to include enlarging evangelization plans, adopting a practical denominational program and policy of advance, and to place more definitely before the church the new financial plan adopted by the general conference for the church. A number of national boards of the church will meet in connection with the convention.

Among the bishops who are on the program are: Francis J. McConnell of Denver; James W. Bashford, Peking, China; Homer C. Stuntz of South America; Edwin M. Hughes, San Francisco; Earl Cranston, Washington; Theodore S. Henderson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. A. Quayle, St. Paul; W. F. McDowell, Chicago, and William F. Anderson, Cincinnati.

**What's in a Name?**

The name *Armour* on a box of Bouillon Cubes means that if you drop one into a cup of hot water you will have a cup of delicious bouillon (beef or chicken).

Convenient, Satisfying, Wholesome, and Refreshing.

Samples free on request. Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

ARMOUR COMPANY



# Progressive Party in Final Effort to Elect C. S. Bird

## PROGRESSIVES IN FINAL EFFORT TO ELECT MR. BIRD

With Hiram Johnson, Mr. Beveridge and Other National Leaders to Lead the Forces, Hundreds of Rallies Arranged

### OTHER PARTIES BUSY

With their campaign forces augmented by several speakers of national reputation from outside Massachusetts, the Progressive party has prepared for several hundred rallies for the final week of the campaign. Governor Hiram Johnson of California, Progressive, is due to make his first speech in behalf of Charles S. Bird tomorrow night at Everett and in Bloomfield hall, Dorchester. At the same time Oscar S. Straus of New York is scheduled to speak at the Williams school in Chelsea. Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana is to continue speaking this week.

With about 2300 miles of his state-wide tour covered and more than 400 speeches completed, Mr. Bird continues his speaking today at Milton, Randolph, Holbrook, Avon, West Bridgewater and Bridgewater, and in the evening at rallies in Fall River and New Bedford.

Joseph Walker will be a speaker at Winchendon and Royalston and Matthew Hale in Lexington town hall.

Other evening rallies will be at Progressive headquarters, Lynn; Mugford hall, Marblehead; Plymouth town hall, Kingston town hall, Millis town hall, Medford town hall and in the open in Peabody.

Mr. Bird has written to Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater, Progressive, saying that he does not recommend his reelection, and if a member of his district would vote against him, because of his connections with an advertising company which was interested in New Haven advertisements and Mr. Chandler's subsequent votes for the western trolley merger and the Washburn public service commission bills, both of which conferred special favors on the New Haven road.

In a public statement Mr. Bird declares that the Republican organization leaders are preparing to support David I. Walsh for election rather than take a chance of an election of the Progressive candidate.

Governor Foss declares that the railroad problem is the great issue of the present campaign and says that if any one of his three chief opponents was successful election day, "the New Haven monopoly will have a friend in the Governor's chair."

Mr. Foss asserts that the governorship is not so much the issue at stake as is the election of a successor to Senator Lodge in the United States Senate. This successor, he says, the New Haven wishes to be one who is friendly to its interests, and in the Governor's opinion no candidate is fitted to be the chief executive of the commonwealth whose "attitude admits the possibility that such an invitation should be extended to him."

Governor Foss arranged today to speak Tuesday evening at Holyoke, Wednesday evening at Worcester and Thursday evening at Springfield. There is nothing for him in the way of rallies for this evening. His campaign committee is trying to arrange for a rally Friday somewhere in Boston.

This morning 75,000 copies of Governor Foss' campaign booklet were printed and will be distributed during the next few days.

Rallies in the interest of the Democratic candidates will be held this evening at Knights of Columbus hall, Chelsea; Everett high school; Hibernian hall, Malden; opera house, Medford; Sharon town hall; Pythian hall, Randolph; Melrose city hall; Lyceum hall, Woburn; Wakefield town hall.

In addition to the complete state ticket and local candidates for council, county and legislative offices, the speakers will include Congressman John J. Mitchell, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Congressman Edward Gilmore, James H. Vanehey and Richard Olney.

Democratic leaders of Boston met at the American house Sunday afternoon and listened to speeches by Mayor Fitzgerald, Congressman James M. Curley, John R. Murphy, John A. Kollier and other Boston Democratic leaders in behalf of David I. Walsh, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa is expected to speak with Congressman Gardner tonight at rallies in Lowell and Lawrence. This noon the congressman held an outdoor rally at the works of the United Shoe Machinery Company's plant at Beverly.

## MEN AND WOMEN TALK POLITICS

Political parties in this state were represented in a symposium on "The Campaign in its Moral, Patriotic and Social Aspects" at the People's Temple, Columbus avenue and Berkeley street before 500 men and women last evening. Various campaign planks were discussed.

**MRS. PECK TO TALK ART**  
LITTLETON, Mass.—The Woman's Club observes "Presidents' day" this afternoon in the vestry of the Unitarian church. There is a talk on art by Mrs. Minnie Eliot Tenney Peck.

## MUSIC NOTES

**MME. PAVLOWA DANCES**  
Presenting a pantomime ballet, "Oriental Fantasy," based on music by three Russian composers, Mme. Anna Pavlova made her first appearance of the season at the Boston opera house on Saturday afternoon before a large house. The associate mime with Mme. Pavlova in this piece was Mr. Novikoff. Other numbers presented were a set of solos, duets and group dances interpreting music of Chopin, and a series of miscellaneous dances by Mme. Pavlova, Messrs. Novikoff, Kobleff, Oukrainsky, Berge and the other men and women of the company. In the evening the dancers resappeared, presenting "The Magic Flute" and "The Invitation." Mr. Cecchetti, one of the company's drill masters, appeared in the evening in a character role. Theodore Stier conducted the orchestra in both performances.

The work of Mme. Pavlova still has the finely imaginative qualities that marked it when her resources in the way of assisting dancers were smaller. She has a perfectly organized and trained company and she would give her audiences ample return for their time and attention and money if she threw a good burden of the performance on her helpers. But she knows that the public wants all it can get of her and she does not spare herself.

Her programs call for her almost continual appearance at the footlights and not only is she ready herself to answer the demand but her art is ready too. Her versatility is so great that every motion she makes conveys a fresh idea. If her work were merely gymnastic, as is that of many artists of her profession, it would inevitably disclose repetition in the course of all the numbers she gives in an afternoon. But cleverness and skill, the reliance of the dancer who is just schooled and not inspired to interpret, seem to have no part in Mme. Pavlova's scheme. Not a step, not a gesture is taken for the mere purpose of doing something difficult or pretty. The "Fantasy" reveals itself as drama whenever the heroine, impersonated by Mme. Pavlova, comes into it. You do not realize that the means of the presentation of it is the dance.

This is probably because Mme. Pavlova is before else a mime. She makes us forget her dancing in her representation of the characters of the rhythmic world, just as the modern soprano in opera makes us forget her voice in her portrayal of characters of the tone world. For Mme. Pavlova does not really dance. She impersonates somebody. And you do not care whether she is going to get through an intricate series of steps in time to come to a statuesque stop in precise agreement with the close of the musical phrase or not. You only want to know how the story she is telling is coming out.

Analysis has to map a shrewd course on the Russian choreographic sea. It cannot deny her the equality of the dance with all other arts. The technique of this art can be made to give a pictorial communication in the highest meaning of the idea. We all know the obvious kind of picturing that another kind of dancing does. Analysis disposes quickly of the so-called classic dancers who were popular a few seasons ago, for they got their effect by a plain process of explanation and labeling. Imagination had small share in it. Their work depended on direct imitation of nature. They were porcelain done into mimic forms of people and things. But the Pavlova dancing, like the vases of the best ceramic art, depends on geometric line and has nothing in common with Duncan-Fuller Staffordshire. The fundamental motive of the Russian school is acrobatic motion. And this when mastered the Pavlova way commands a whole phantasmagorical realm of character which music, poetry and painting can scarcely enter.

Excellent work was done by all the members of the company especially effective being the Caliban and Papageno studies of two of the men and the masked harlequin of another. Mr. Novikoff was a fine technical associate of Mme. Pavlova in the duets. As a mime in the "Fantasy" he was praiseworthy, though he lent no extraordinary illusion of romance to the plot.

The Bakst scenery was soft in its coloring, with a predilection for light browns and an aversion to contrasts. The decorative motives were broadly applied, were conventional in pattern and struck home the oriental idea at once. The whole picture seemed sketched for a larger frame than that of the Boston opera house. The "Fantasy" as a dramatic ballet is large in conception and though not spectacular in method it could well go into a bigger space than it had on Saturday. The company is comparatively small but it can fill the eye as thrice the number on the same stage has not been able to do.

## CLOSSON WORK IN ART IS ON VIEW

Art lovers may find a treat in the exhibition of paintings by William Baxter Closson, which opened today at the gallery of Messrs. R. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston street, and lasts until Nov. 8. The 16 paintings contain an unusual charm in conception and great beauty of coloring. Among the most beautiful are "The Angel," "Even the Tulips Dream of Play," "The Sandhill Country," "Down the Green Hillside," "Above the Tree Tops" and "Twilight."

## RAMESES SPHINX NOW REPOSES IN MUSEUM HERE

University of Pennsylvania Has Granite Figure Thought to Be More Than 3000 Years Old

**PHILADELPHIA**—The sphinx of Ramesses II., a large granite figure of a lion with the head of the Pharaoh of the Oppression has just been received at the museum of the University of Pennsylvania as its share of the last year's excavations of the Egyptian exploration fund, under the direction of Prof. Flinders Petrie, to which the university makes an annual contribution. The sphinx arrived three weeks ago, and all the intervening time has been used in getting it from the vessel to the court yard of the museum. It is now in place and is the largest Egyptian relic in this country, with the exception of the obelisk in Central park, New York, known as Cleopatra's Needle.

The sphinx is in good condition except for the head, which has been disfigured by sand storms through perhaps 3000 years.

## CLUB HAS DEBATE OVER MR. WALSH

A debate on the question, "Resolved. That David I. Walsh is the best fitted candidate to be chosen to serve the people of Massachusetts as Governor," was the feature of the third annual meeting of the Diavoli Club Sunday night at the Elizabeth Peabody house, 357 Charles street.

William Orr of the state board of education, and one of the judges, awarded the decision to the negative.

**SALEM TO HEAR "MESSIAH"**  
SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Oratorio Society will give Handel's "Messiah" at the Tabernacle church, Sunday evening, Dec. 21. The soloists will be Miss Josephine Knight, soprano; Miss Margaret Harding, alto; Harold S. Tripp, tenor; Oscar Hunting, basso.

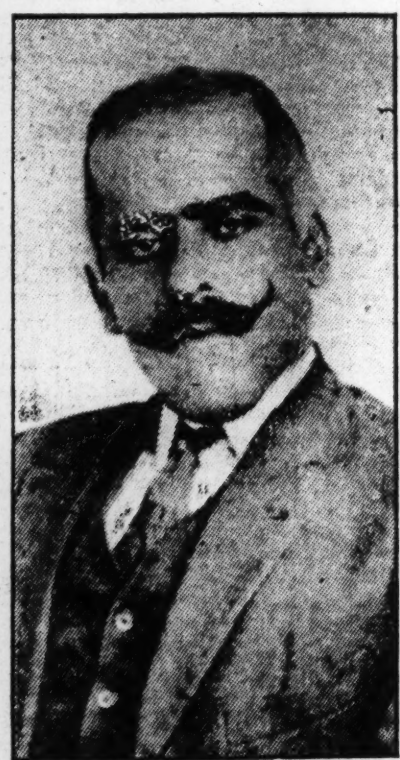
**PEACE FOLK HEAR OHIO WOMAN**  
Miss Emogene Mahoney of Columbus, O., gave a dramatic reading of Charles Rand Kennedy's play, "The Terrible Meek," at the Laughton studios, Pierce building, yesterday afternoon before many members of the peace societies.

## BOSTON ARMENIANS RAISE FUND FOR SCHOOL AT MOUSH

Pledges Come As Immediate Response to Appeal Which Follows Lecture on Past and Present in Their Home Country

Nearly \$2500 was raised in pledges by Boston Armenians last evening in Franklin Union hall for an industrial school to be established at Moush, Armenia. The meeting was in celebration of the fifteen hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Armenian alphabet and the four hundredth anniversary of the beginning of Armenian printing.

Vahan Zartarian of Cairo, Egypt, where the Armenian Benevolent Union has its headquarters, gave an illustrated

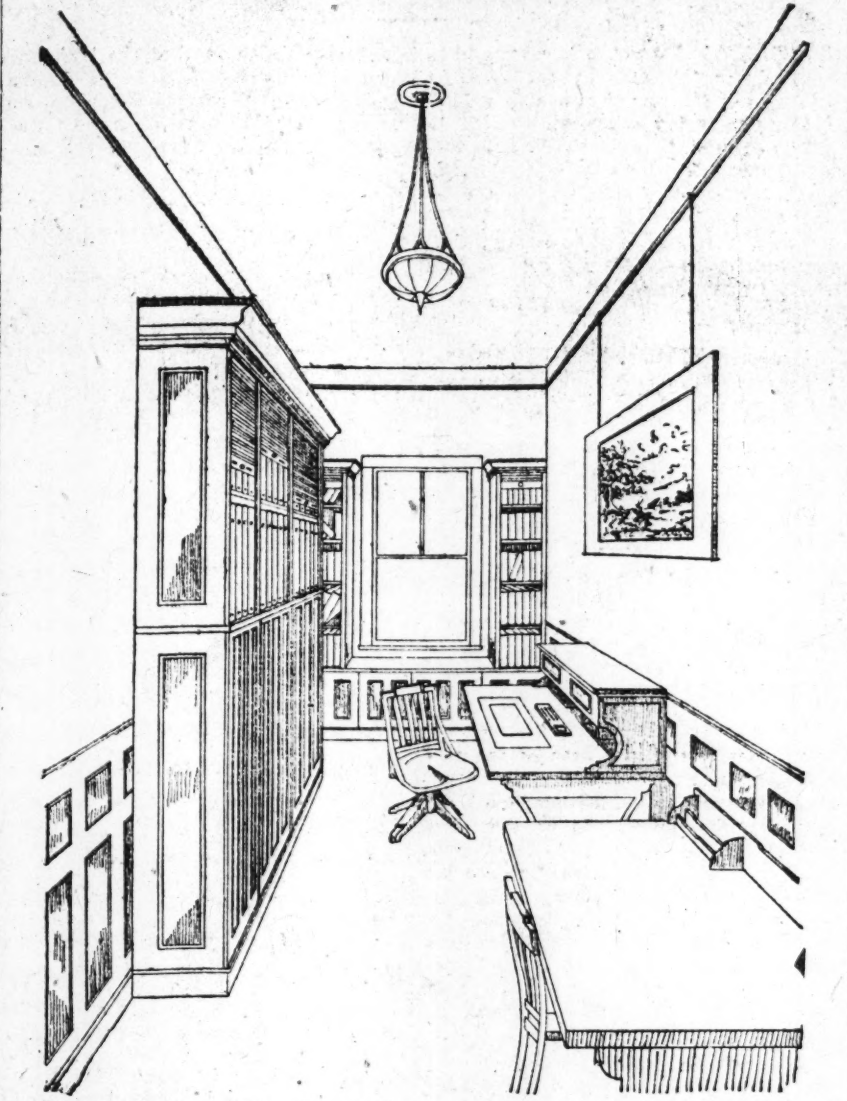


**VAHAN ZARTARIAN**  
Lecturer for benefit of Armenian school

lecture on Armenian history. Pictures of early Armenian kings and queens, educators, warriors, statesmen, writers, artists, actors and newspaper men were shown and greeted with the warmest applause by the large audience, the majority of whom seemed to know the significance of each name, even those belonging to ancient history. Pictures of ruins of castles built more than 2000 years ago were also shown as well as views of the royal palaces in Constantinople, designed and built by Armenian architects.

The lecturer recalled the fact that when the Armenian alphabet was completed, Vramshabuh, the king, emptied the royal treasury to establish schools all over his kingdom where children of rich

## SCHOOLBOY CARPENTERS REMODEL DR. DYER'S OFFICE



Office for superintendent of schools—Sketched by Carl W. Roberts of Industrial school

When Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, needs to be quite by himself he retires to a little back office. The wood-working class of the Boston Industrial School for Boys is going to fix it up. It has already begun.

The design has been made and approved by Dr. Dyer himself, the wood has been ordered and is being cut and the working drawings are under way.

The office is long and narrow with a window at each end and a door at one side. The wood work therefore must be light to give the effect of space. It is to be of quarter-sawn gum wood which

is similar to Circassian walnut. Filing cabinets, book cases and paneling will cover most of the wall space. Everything including the desk, table and chairs, has been specially designed by the boys. The lines are simple and dignified.

From the first crude design, through the working drawings, the building of each separate article to the final rub of the polisher the work is to follow the same routine that it would in an up-to-date factory. Each boy in the department is doing his part in the work. However, the drawing here shown was made by Carl W. Roberts and other necessary drawings have been made by George Bower, Francis Davis and Frank Jetter. The work is being done under the direction of Andrew Russell, instructor of the department. It is expected to have the room finished and ready for occupancy by Superintendent Dyer early in January.

## S. S. WINIFREDIAN BRINGS INQUIRER IN FORESTRY

Town control of forests, such as obtains in some European countries, as a means of reducing high tax rates in Massachusetts is advocated by Harris Reynolds of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, on returning home from a two-months trip abroad with Mrs. Reynolds. Forests of Germany and Switzerland have been investigated by Mr. Reynolds who says that true conservation is found where the towns control the woodlands. When a town needs money it raises it through the sale of timber without burdening its townfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were among 96 passengers arriving Sunday on the Winifredian from Liverpool. Other passengers were W. G. Cooper, secretary of the Atlanta, Ga., Board of Trade; Miss A. C. Fletcher of the Peabody museum, and F. C. Armstrong, secretary of the York, Eng., Y. M. C. A., who goes to the Springfield, Mass., training school.

Another shipment of beef from Argentine Republic was included in the 3000-ton cargo brought by the steamer. Customs officials were active in enforcing the new regulation prohibiting cigarettes being brought into the United States.

## TEACHERS' FUND SHOWS A BALANCE

Showing a balance of \$24,674.52 for the year the treasurer's report submitted at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Boston Teachers Retirement Fund Association Saturday evening gave the receipts as \$71,068.05 and the expenses \$47,293.53. Annuities were granted to 26 more members, making the whole number 272.

## MR. ALDRICH TO TALK

Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island will discuss "Some Essentials for Effective Banking Reform" before the Beacon Society next Saturday night at its regular meeting in the Algonquin Club.

## MEN'S CLUB OPENS SEASON

The Men's Club of the Brookline Beacon Universalist church holds the first meeting of the season tonight, when Prof. Robert DeCourcy Ward of Harvard will speak on "The Crisis in Our Immigration Policy."

## STREAMS OF STATE ARE STOCKED BY MILLIONS OF FISH

Massachusetts Commission Reports on Work of Placing Nearly 27,000,000 Specimens

Important details concerning the distribution and conservation of food and game fish in the waters of the state are contained in a statement just issued by the state fish and game commission. This statement shows that nearly 22,000,000 fish, including white, perch, trout, wall-eyed pike, yellow perch and Chinook salmon, have been placed in the rivers and lakes of the state during the year.

The statement in part says: "During the year 1913 special attention has been paid to distributing food fish in addition to a larger supply of game fish. Early in the year, through a fishing station located on Martha's Vineyard, 18,000 white perch from five to six inches long were netted and placed in the ponds and streams throughout the state. During the spring and early summer 3,025,000 brook trout fry and 514,000 fingerlings were shipped to all parts of the state, and later we distributed 400,000 fingerlings, making a total of 914,000 for the year."

"At the new Palmer hatchery 18,000,000 wall-eyed pike and yellow perch were hatched and planted in the lakes, ponds and rivers during May. A considerable number of these were placed in the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Thirty thousand fingerling Chinook salmon from four to six inches long are being placed in Lake Quinsigamond. These fish will be kept in the lake by a screen at Stringer dam."

"The game farm, as an institution, has come to stay. The one in conjunction with the hatchery at Sutton has been enlarged by building more yards and pens, as well as a laboratory for the investigation of fish and game birds. One hundred acres have been added to the game farm at North Wilbraham, making 250 acres now devoted to the rearing of game birds."

## NEW YORK PARCEL POST OFFERINGS TAXING SERVICE

WASHINGTON—Increase in the parcel post mail arising in New York city is said by Joseph Stewart, second assistant postmaster-general, who recently spent several days in the metropolis studying the mail situation, as most impressive. "The volume of mail handled in New York right now is heavier than the volume heretofore handled during the holiday season," he said. "The parcel post system is largely responsible for the unprecedented volume of mail business."

"One day a single business house in New York delivered to the Pennsylvania terminal 17,000 parcel post packages addressed to all parts of the country. It was a memorable sight and the handling of this vast volume of bulky packages put the postal service to the test. It was moved, however, on scheduled time."

## COL. ROOSEVELT ON SPECIAL TRAIN FOR SAO PAULO

**RIO JANEIRO**—Col. Theodore Roosevelt left Rio Janeiro at 8 Sunday evening by a special train for Sao Paulo. The party was accompanied to the train by a representative of President Fonseca, by all the ministers, the member of the diplomatic corps, members of Parliament and high officials.

Earlier in the day Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by the foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, and a committee, went on an excursion to Petropolis.

## NEWSBOYS AGAIN NAME B. H. ROBRISH

Benjamin H. Robrish has been reelected for a third term as president of the Boston Newsboys Protective Union. Other officers are: First vice-president, Michael Davis; second vice-president, Samuel Rosen; treasurer, Thomas J. Mulken; financial secretary, Harry Weinberg; recording secretary, Jacob Applebaum; sergeant-at-arms, Sam Hessel; auditors, Max Shankman, Oscar Helvitz and Meyer Reiser; executive board, Hyman J. Cohen, Daniel V. Mulken, Jacob Milstein, Benjamin Askey and Charles Brickel.

Alexander McGregor of the Governor's council has been invited to be the educational hour speaker at the next meeting of the union.

## DRIVERS TO BE ENTERTAINED

Free copies of stable and drivers' rules are being issued by the Work Horse Relief Association (formerly called the Work Horse Parade Association) and these may be had on application at 15 Beacon street. The winter program of the association includes entertainments for drivers and conferences on caring for horses.

## SINGLE TAX TO BE DISCUSSED

**EAST LEXINGTON, Mass.**—The East Lexington Men's Club opens its season this evening with a supper, followed by an open meeting, at which Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of the engineering department at Harvard will discuss the single tax.

## CITY AND TOWN PLANNERS WILL MEET IN BOSTON

Two-Day Conference of Those Interested in Subject From Many Places in State Called for Nov. 18 and 19

## MR. GETTEMY IS BUSY

With the naming of planning boards by the cities and towns of this state in accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1913 it is expected that the two-day conference on city and town planning called by Governor Foss for Nov. 18 and 19 at the State House will be particularly opportune and have an important bearing upon the work of the next year. The Boston Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with the Massachusetts homestead commission, of which Charles F. Gettemy is chairman, in arranging the details.

City and town officials, commercial organizations, improvement associations and civic bodies have been invited to be presented at the conference and acceptances have been received from many of them.

The conference, it is hoped, will be first of a series of similar annual gatherings. Salem, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lowell, Pittsfield, Cambridge, Springfield and Waltham, and the towns of Watertown—have already appointed planning boards. It is believed that within a year at least 25 cities and the majority of the towns within the act will have followed their example.

The program for the conference, gives evidence that the sessions will present most interesting and valuable contributions to the subject of city planning. Delegates will register at Room 438, State House, on the morning of Nov. 18. At 10.30 a. m. there will be an informal conference between members of local planning boards and the Massachusetts homestead commission. This will be the only meeting to which the public will not be invited.

In the afternoon an open meeting at the State House will be presided over by Charles F. Gettemy. Among the addresses will be: "Town Planning and the Commonwealth—the Obligation," Governor Foss; "Housing and the Municipality—the Opportunity," Mayor Fitzgerald; "Town Planning and Industrial Progress," George H. Cooper of Pittsfield; "City Planning in America," John H. Fahey of Boston; "City Planning and Taxation for Betterments," William C. Ewing of Boston; "City Planning and Human Efficiency," John Ihlder of New York, of the National Housing Association.

In the evening an open meeting at Ford hall will be presided over by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., first vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and among the addresses will be: "The Press and City Planning," Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Brookline; "Capital and City Planning," Theodore N. Vail; "Labor and City Planning," Henry Sterling, secretary of the Homestead commission; "Cooperation and City Planning," Dr. James Ford of Harvard University.

Wednesday morning will be devoted to section meetings with addresses by experts. In the afternoon Henry Sterling will preside at an open meeting at which a brief statement will be made of the conditions in each municipality officially represented. In the evening a dinner will be given at Ford hall under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce at which President James J. Storrow will preside. The speakers will include Governor Foss, the mayors of various Massachusetts cities and Mrs. Eva W. White.

## Planning Department Sought

Creation of a city planning department for Boston is sought by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Through its committee on city planning the Chamber will present to the next Legislature a draft of an ordinance to this effect. It will propose a "Boston planning board" consisting of five members, at least one of whom shall be a woman, to serve without salary and to be appointed by the mayor. The appointments would be made for terms of five years, although at the outset the members would be so elected that their respective tenures will expire at the end of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years. The board would collect information as to the plans of the various city departments, the metropolitan and state commissions and the many public and civic bodies working for the development of the city.

The board would endeavor to coordinate the various activities, to make studies of the resources, possibilities and needs of the city, and then draw up a comprehensive plan for the development and make subsequent changes.

## UNIONS SELECT TRADE COMMITTEE

Joseph Hemen of Salem, state president, Edward N. Kelley of Somerville, international vice-president, and T. J. Kealey of Waltham have been elected by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union's state council a special committee to act on trade jurisdiction and all other matters between locals until the next state convention.



# President Wilson Talks on Trade in the Canal Zone

(Continued from page one)

ideals, human rights, constitutional liberties and freedom for all.

"I want to say that the United States will never seek another foot of territory by conquest, and she must see to it that no other nation does it on this hemisphere."

Introducing President Wilson, Governor Neal of Alabama predicted that with the completion of the canal the South would wrest from the East its supremacy as the great national seaport.

When the President arose to speak there was long cheering. His address was short and extemporaneous.

"I have come because I want to speak of our present and future relations with the South," he began.

"With the Pan-American states, the future is going to be different than the past. Interest sometimes separates nations, but sympathy never. Our canal has physically cut two continents asunder but it has spiritually united them."

"Columbus sought a new trade route, not America. He stumbled on America and changed the map of the world."

"Since then the trade of the world has turned westward. Now these great tidings of trade that have swung west will swing further south, and when the gateway of the canal swings open it will open the spirit of friendship and sympathy between North and South. And do you realize that New York will be nearer the west coast of South America than the east?"

"You hear of concessions to foreigners in South America. You do not hear of that in North America. We do not grant them, but until now South America has been forced to do this because it has been out of the line of commerce. But the canal emancipates them from the danger of foreign control."

"The American spirit must be the guardianship of true constitutional liberty. America was not made because it is rich. It sounds in the ears of all not as the land of opportunity but the land of individual liberty."

"We can never be poor while we love liberty and so in emphasizing the points which must unite us to Pan-America I say we prove ourselves untrue if we turn from the principle that morality and not expediency, is our goal. In spite of the things we are trying to correct, the nineteenth century has brought us a long way up the hill toward light and justice."

This year the congress takes on the character of a historical event, because it is an international celebration of the opening of the canal. The congress is organizing an expedition composed of several hundred citizens who will leave Mobile under the patronage and assistance of experts from government departments and the Pan-American Union to inspect and perhaps participate in the first official trip through the canal.

At this session also will be presented formally the report of the American commission for the study of European cooperation.

Invocation by Dr. Thornton Whaling, president of Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary, which opened this morning's session was followed by welcoming addresses by William H. Armbricht, president of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, by the mayor of Mobile and by George W. Taylor, member of the Alabama House of Representatives. Governor O'Neal of Alabama delivered the introductory address, and Governor McCrory of Kentucky responded.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the congress and chairman of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation, then delivered his annual address. This was followed by President Wilson's speech.

This afternoon's program included: "The Constitution of the Panama Canal," by Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert, corps of engineers, United States army, and member of isthmian canal commission.

"Traffic and Tolls," by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, special United States commissioner on Panama canal traffic and tolls.

"Federal Trade Promotion and the Canal," by A. H. Baldwin, chief of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

"The Opportunity for Increasing and Maintaining the Demand for American Cotton," by Col. Harvie Jordan, secretary-treasurer of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation, and president of the Southern Cotton Growers Association.

"Education Invitation from the United States to Pan-America," by P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

There will also be an address by Langdon Davies, former president of Cambridge University.

This evening there will be addresses by Hoke Smith, United States senator from Georgia; on "The Life and Achievements of Senator John T. Morgan," by John H. Bankhead, United States senator from Alabama, and on "The Waste in Cotton Marketing," by Col. Clarence Duesley, chairman section on distribution, permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation.

Various other aspects of the future opened up by the canal will be considered during the congress by many experts, including Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of Navy Daniels, John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union; Sr. Manuel Jacintho Ferreira de Cunah, consul general of Brazil; Sr. Dr. Don Eusebio A. Morales, minister from Panama; Sr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, minister from Peru; Sr. Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia; Governor Trammell of Florida, Governor Major of Missouri, Col. D. C. Collier, president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company; John H. Haslam, chairman of the royal commission on agricultural credit of the province of Saskatchewan; Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the national rivers and harbors commission.

gress; Albert G. Bryant of the World Peace Foundation, and Senator James H. Brady of Idaho.

Coincident with the congress the first annual convention of the woman's auxiliary will be held Tuesday. Among the speakers will be the Countess of Aberdeen of Dublin; Miss Jane Addams of Chicago; Miss Julia Lathrop, superintendent of the United States children's bureau, and Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, member of the permanent American commission on agricultural cooperation.

## MEXICO FAILS TO NAME PRESIDENT; ONLY 5000 VOTE

(Continued from page one)

that there are approximately 3,000,000 voters in the republic and that one third of them must vote in order to make a presidential election binding.

The ballots showed five tickets, as follows:

Victoriano Huerta and Aureliano Blanquet, no party.

National Democratic Party—Felix Diaz and Jose Luis Requena.

Catholic Party—Federico Gamboa and Eugenio Rascon.

Liberal Party—Manuel Calero and Jesus Flores Magon.

Liberal Republican Party—David de la Fuente and Andrea Molina Enrique.

Up to the last moment General Huerta declared he was not a candidate and that any votes cast for him and General Blanquet, his war minister, would be thrown out and not counted.

The leaders of the Catholic party claimed a long lead, although they were unable to estimate the number of votes polled for their candidates, Federico Gamboa and General Rascon.

If this claim is correct, it is generally thought that Gen. Felix Diaz and Senor Requena ran second. The Liberal candidates, Manuel Calero and Flores Magon, had no printed ticket at the polling places, their constituents being obliged to write their names in blank ballots.

Provisional President Huerta did not vote. He spent the day at his Popotla suburban home. A decree will be issued by General Huerta today increasing the army from 85,000 men, its alleged present number, to 150,000. General Huerta proposed such an increase some time ago, but the Congress which he dissolved limited him to 80,000.

Since the deputies and senators are not subject to the election provisions governing the presidential election, it is said tonight that the choice for Congress is assured. It is assumed, on the showing so far as known, the Catholic party will secure a majority in both Chamber and Senate.

VERACRUZ—Gen. Felix Diaz today expected that he would again be ordered to Mexico City, in spite of the fact that he telegraphed his resignation from the army to General Huerta late yesterday. The election here was quiet and less than 300 votes were cast.

## MALDEN EXPECTS NEW SCHOOL HEAD



**FARNSWORTH G. MARSHALL**  
Recently elected superintendent of city's educational institutions.

Farnsworth G. Marshall, recently elected superintendent of the Malden schools, is expected in Malden this week to look over the school system. He will take charge Dec. 1. Next Saturday the present superintendent, Clarence H. Dempsey, leaves Malden to assume charge of the public schools in Haverhill.

Malden's new superintendent was elected from a list of 32 candidates. He is now superintendent of schools at Augusta, Me. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College. He was for three years principal of the Addison, Me., high school, three years principal of the Oldtown high school, four years principal of the Cony high school of Augusta, and for the four superintendent of schools at Augusta.

### TEAM DRIVERS MEET

Men in various branches of the team driving business held organizing meetings yesterday in nearly a dozen halls in the vicinity of Washington and Dover streets.

## EPISCOPAL CONVENTION LETS NEW BISHOPRICS GO OVER

NEW YORK—Two questions were left undecided for the time by the general convention of the Episcopal church which adjourned Saturday afternoon.

On the proposal to establish a separate bishopric for negroes in the South and on the proposed elimination of the words "Jews, Turks, infidels and heretics" from the Good Friday collect, the house of bishops and the house of deputies were deadlocked.

The general convention refused to consider a request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that grape juice be substituted for wine in the communion service.

On the proposal to require a two-third vote to change the name of the church, adopted by the deputies, the bishops refused to act, because the resolution was sent to them on Friday while it was adopted by the lower house more than two weeks ago.

For two weeks the draft of this measure lay at the bottom of a pile of waste paper on the secretary's desk.

The bishops declined to consider the measure in the few remaining hours of the convention. They so notified the deputies on Saturday.

The request of the Woman's Christian

Temperance Union reached the house of deputies informally two hours before the time set for adjournment. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, chairman of the House, said the request came too late to think of taking it up.

The deputies hurried through a resolution for a joint commission to consider the resolution requiring a two-thirds vote to make a change in the prayer book and report on it at the next convention, and in this action the house of bishops concurred at the last moment. The commission is to consist of five bishops, five presbyters and five laymen.

At the closing service of the general convention in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tattle of Missouri, presiding bishop of the church, said the opening prayer, and Bishop Thomas Frank Gailor of Tennessee read the pastoral letter, addressed from each triennial convention to the church at large.

The house of bishops adjourned without filling the vacancy in the missionary district of Spokane, caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. W. T. Capers of Philadelphia, who was elected last Monday.

## MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS PLAN SEVERAL MEETINGS

To tell about the work of the Massachusetts board of education and the new teachers retirement law, Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, leaves for Norristown, Pa., Tuesday night for the meeting of about 1000 school teachers of that state Wednesday and Thursday.

School teachers organizations in five Massachusetts counties have completed plans for meetings within the next fortnight. Officials of the state board of education will speak.

On Oct. 31 the Middlesex County Teachers Association will convene at Tremont Temple, while the Norfolk County Teachers Association will meet in

Jordan hall. Dr. Snedden will address both meetings. On the same day Plymouth County Teachers Association will meet at the Brookline high school and will be addressed by W. I. Hamilton, state agent.

Worcester County Teachers Association will convene in the Worcester high school Nov. 7, while the Barnstable County Teachers Association meets at the normal school, Hyannis, the same day. The Barnstable teachers will be addressed by Edmund S. Cogswell, secretary of the teachers' retirement board. Also on Nov. 7, the Essex County Teachers Association will meet in Tremont Temple.

## 818 MOTORBOATS, CITY INVESTMENT BANKERS LEAVE UNDER NEW LAW FOR CONVENTION

Ten Boston Houses Are Represented in Delegation to Bond Men's Annual Meeting

Customs guards inspected 693 motorboats and twice inspected 125 more during the past summer in Boston harbor to see if they were provided with the legal requirements as to equipment, according to figures compiled by Capt. Charles R. Tuckett which have been forwarded to Washington.

Of this number 320 were found to be improperly equipped and their owners will be brought into court. The work was conducted under the supervision of Edward G. Graves, collector of the port, who has received words of praise from steamship officers for the aid which his service has been to navigation. Many motorboats which were improperly lighted at night, or were not lighted at all, have now installed the regulation lights.

## ROCKLAND CHURCH HAS CENTENNIAL

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Historical exercises this evening at the First Congregational church will be the program of the second of a three days' celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the church. At the morning services yesterday addresses were made by the Rev. John C. Prince, the Rev. Frederick H. Allen of New York and the Rev. David N. Beach, president of Bangor Theological Seminary. In the evening the service was conducted by the church brotherhood.

At the concluding meeting tomorrow night the church mortgage will be ceremoniously cancelled.

## EDUCATION STUDY BOARD SOUGHT

Proposing the establishment of a thorough investigation department for education in Boston Dr. Colin Scott Saturday addressed the graduates and students of Boston Normal school at their fortieth annual reunion.

### MERRITT A. FARREN TO SPEAK

Merritt A. Farren of Washington is to speak on "Washington" before the members of the Field and Forest Club tonight in the Pierce building, Copley square. The meeting is to be in the form of a round table gathering.

## COUNTESS OF CARLISLE IS REELECTED HEAD OF W. C. T. U.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Countess of Carlisle was reelected president of the W. C. T. U. of the World at the Academy of Music shortly after noon today.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., was reelected vice-president.

At a mass meeting held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, delegate from New Zealand, said: "I was very much surprised when I came to this country to find that any woman should ally herself against suffrage for women."

Mrs. Mary Harris Armour of Georgia

declared that many persons when they started to run for Congress suddenly discovered just how strong their temperance sympathies were. She told in a general way how the states of Georgia and West Virginia voted for prohibition.

Lady Aurea Howard delivered her first formal speech before the organization of which her mother, the countess, is president, at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church Sunday night. Lady Aurea told of the work of the young women's branch of the W. C. T. U. and emphasized the necessity of constructive temperance work among the youth.

## LIGHT CONTRACT IS MAIN ISSUE FOR WAKEFIELD

Town Warrant Contains Proposal to Abandon Electric Plant and Buy Current

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The warrant for the annual November town meeting, posted today, contains 29 articles, chief of which is that of the light board, asking the town to abandon the manufacture of electricity and make a contract with an out of town plant. The board has been negotiating with the Reading municipal commissioners and in anticipation of doing business with this town, Reading is now installing new equipment that will increase the Reading plant's capacity.

The local commissioners say that the electric branch of the plant here cannot be built up to requirements without the outlay of many thousands of dollars.

A report of the committee to bring in plans and estimates for a new high school building on the former Wakefield estate will be heard.

Other articles call for the establishment of public school evening classes in practical arts for women, and the appointment of one town collector.

## MUSIC

### MR. HOFMANN IN RECITAL

Applause for Josef Hofmann, the pianist, who gave a recital in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, reached a higher point of enthusiasm after the playing of some small numbers by Chopin than after the performance of sonatas of Beethoven and Liszt which demanded all the artist's technique and muscular power. A large audience listened to a long and brilliantly interpreted program, which included the works of a century and a half of composers, from Handel to Scriabine. The Chopin number which gave the greatest pleasure, as the clapping of hands indicated it, was the E flat major waltz.

Played in a joyous, steady rhythm, without a trace of abject concert hall effect, the piece seemed to tell a story of happy harvests and of national contentment. It was a little outburst of happiness in the midst of an afternoon of profound meditation. It brought the only spell of merriment the occasion had, though there were passages of theoretical humor in the program, notably in the scherzo of the grand sonata of Beethoven, op. 106, and in the professional clown piece, "Polichinelle," of Rachmaninoff.

That Mr. Hofmann, the most serious of pianists, should bring gaiety to an audience by playing Chopin, the most sober of composers, is as fine a musical surprise as Symphony hall is likely to give in a good while. It is only another affirmation of the capriciousness of the musical art, which speaks not according to the prearranged desire of anybody, but according to the feeling of the occasion. Audience and player were in the deep woods of philosophy long enough after an hour of harmonizing, melodizing and theme-developing of Handel and Beethoven. The time came when the road had to open out into a meadow with its brook, and Chopin was there with sunshine and ripple.

But this was not interpretation. It was something which we added to the day ourselves. And if it seemed to our fancies to be the happiest thing about the afternoon, we must not put too much importance to it. The question is, How did Mr. Hofmann perform the sonatas? Powerfully. Beethoven and Liszt had the greatest command of expression of any composers who ever wrote for the piano, we may be sure now. Who else ever got such prodigious contrasts as they? Surely the piano with all its modern improvements is not yet equal to their ideas of tone volume. Mechanicians have still a century of work ahead of them to get an instrument that will respond to these ideas as Mr. Hofmann presents them.

## APPLE STORAGE SEASON REACHES ITS HEIGHT NOW

Thirty-Eight Car Loads Here Today—Tariff May Change Conditions in Other Supplies

Storage season for apples will reach its height this week, beginning this morning with the arrival of 38 carloads at the Quincy market storage house. The apples come from New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Washington, Massachusetts and Michigan.

Compared with other years the storage of apples is said to be short, the eastern holdings being stored in the greatest quantities. Western apples of different varieties are coming in for export and especially the Newtown pippin in great quantities.

It is said if butter and eggs are imported into the United States from the provinces under the new tariff, it will decrease the amount of native goods placed in storage especially along the coast. The tariff will also affect the storage of fish and increase it as more fish will probably be imported from the provinces into the United States.

## MENOMINEE DOCKS FROM ANTWERP

Only eight American citizens were among the 75 cabin passengers arriving in port this morning from Antwerp on the Red Star line steamship Menominee, Capt. Anfinnsen. Among the passengers were Mrs. Ethelbert Watts, wife of the United States consular agent at Brussels, and her daughter, Miss Frances Watts, who are returning to their home in Philadelphia; Miss M. C. Morrill of Amherst, Miss L. D. Parker of New York, Miss Helen Zimmerman of Boston and Miss Katherine Monroe of New York. Customs inspectors seized a plume on the hat of Mrs. Watts.

## INDIAN HEIRSHIP POLICY ADOPTED

WASHINGTON—After an extended hearing before Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells, his decision recently rendered in what is known in the Indian office as the Grace Cox inheritance case was approved by the secretary of the interior, and thereby the department has indicated a policy which will hereafter govern in the disposition of all Indian heirship matters and administration of restricted estates.

### SKILLED WORKMEN SOUGHT HERE

Skilled workmen on high tension electrical installation are in great demand on the Panama canal work according to Ray L. Smith, chief of the appointment division of the Isthmian canal commission of Washington who is in Boston this week seeking electricians. Mr. Smith said that it will take about two years longer to complete electrical installation at the canal.

### MRS. KILBURN LOSES AIGRETTE

Mrs. Harriet M. Kilburn of Back Bay, who left her hat at the customs yesterday rather than remove the aigrette, on renewing protest today received an order to claim the hat. Orders from Washington are to burn all confiscated aigrettes.

### MAYORALTY TALK HEARD

Members of the advisory board for the selection of candidates for the city council to be endorsed by the Citizens Municipal League held a meeting today and discussed numerous candidates. A decision will be announced later.

### MOTOR SHIP REACHES PORT

Discharging a general cargo brought from Danish ports, the new motor ship California, Captain Petersen, is tied up at Mystic docks, Charlestown, today after completing her initial transatlantic passage.

## HARVARD OFFERS OVER \$1000 FOR LITERARY WORK

Bowdoin Rewards for Graduates and Undergraduates Include \$250 for Best Senior Class Member's Essay

### SUBJECTS IN DETAIL

Bowdoin prizes for graduates and undergraduates at Harvard University for 1913-14 are announced as follows:

For undergraduates, one first prize of \$250 and two second prizes of \$100 each for best essays by members of the senior class in regular standing. Essays may be on any subject approved by the chairman of the committee on Bowdoin prizes as a proper subject for use in literary form, and may include theses that form part of the regular work in an elective course.

Three prizes of \$200 each are offered annually to graduate students for essays of literary merit belonging to a special field of learning, and competition is open to any holder of academic degrees in arts, literature, philosophy and other branches, who has been a resident since the beginning of the college year. This year's essays are confined to three topics, modern languages and literature, history and political science and philosophy, education and the fine arts.

For dissertations in Greek and Latin, undergraduates are offered a prize of \$50 for the best translation into Attic Greek of selected passages in Dryden's "Essay on Dramatic Poesy," and \$50 for the best translation into Latin of President Wilson's inaugural oration, as printed in the Outlook of March 15, 1913.

A prize of \$100 is offered for the best original essay in either Latin or Greek of not less than 3000 words on any subject chosen by the competitor, written by a holder of an academic degree, who has been an attendant at the graduate school of arts and sciences for one full year within the period of 1912-1914.

## CITY PLAN CARDS TO BE SENT OUT BY CHAMBER BOARD

In its campaign for the development of the city on a comprehensive plan the committee on city planning of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is preparing today to send out the first of a series of cards on city planning. These cards will be sent once a week to all holders of the city planning desk file, a box with a hinged cover that has been distributed by the committee.

The first card is headed "City Planning Legalized." It calls attention to the fact that this state has passed a city planning law and alludes to it as an achievement of considerable importance. It draws a comparison between the original simplicity of the words "city planning" and what they have now been made to represent, which is a comprehensive development of cities and towns accomplished at the smallest possible cost and with the greatest possible results.

### MISSION WORKERS TO MEET

Woman's Home Missionary Association will hold its thirty-fourth annual meeting the Park Street church Wednesday. Addresses will be made by Miss Ona A. Evans, field secretary, and Miss Honora DeBusk of New Mexico. Mrs. C. Fremont Roper will preside.

### "IN THE VANGUARD" TO BE READ

Alfred H. Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y., will give a dramatic reading of "In the Vanguard" by Mrs. Katrina Trask next Thursday evening at St. Mark's Methodist church, Park street, Brookline, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

## Advertising Faith

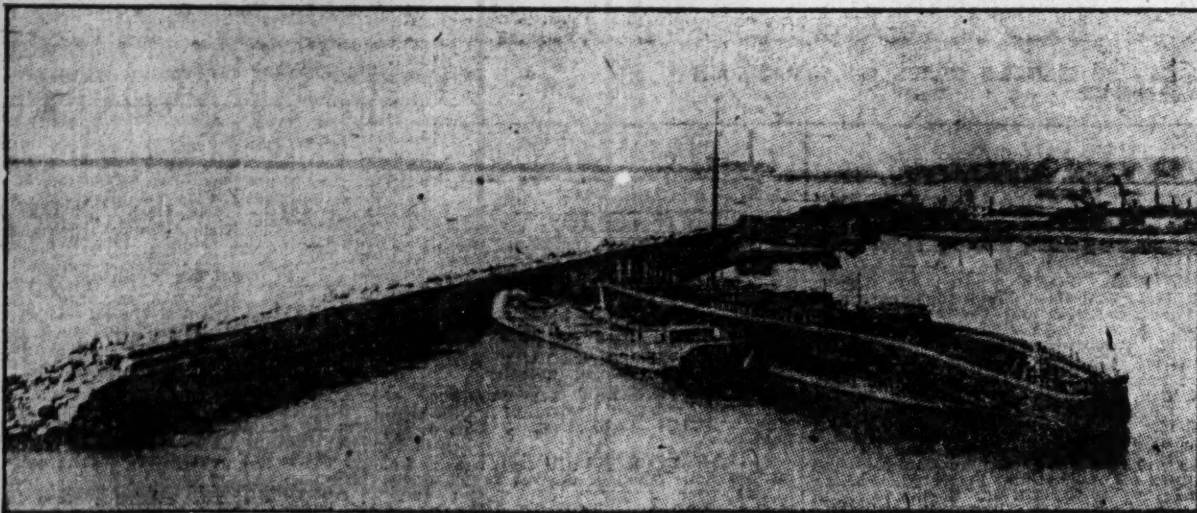
No longer is it really necessary for the buyer to see every article or commodity before making the actual purchase. The old thought, "Let the Buyer Beware," has long since given way to a conduct of business founded upon the belief that every transaction either increases or decreases good will for the seller, and only when the transaction is satisfactory to the buyer is advance made in the building of better business.

In direct proportion to the increasing confidence thus promoted, advertising has come to play an important and necessary part in bridging the distance from store to consumer. Merchant, publisher and consumer, recognizing its great importance, are working together to make advertising more dependable, more certain of results and more valuable by making unscrupulous advertising and the exploitation of a legitimate and economic function unprofitable.

You, as a consumer, may do much to make even more positive the advertising you read each day in the encouragement of the well meaning advertisers represented in the Monitor by patronizing them whenever feasible.



## CANAL TERMINALS PLAN FOR BUFFALO



Erie basin and New York state breakwall

Improvements Contemplated in Both the Ohio and Erie Basins Will Cost About \$2,000,000. It Is Estimated

## PIERS TO BE BUILT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—State Engineer and Surveyor John A. Bensel, on Sept. 18 last, laid before the state canal board the plans made by his department for canal terminals at Buffalo. The improvements contemplated relate to both the Ohio and the Erie basins. In the case of the Ohio basin, the estimated cost of the works is \$925,000, and in the case of the Erie basin it is, in round numbers, \$1,500,000.

The plans for the Ohio basin were approved by the state canal board on Sept. 24 and actual work will be begun this year.

The canal terminals planned will be the largest on the entire barge canal system and the plans as finally decided upon after conference with representatives of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and Commissioner of Public Works Francis G. Ward are believed to be the very best which can be evolved. All who have studied them are of the opinion that, if the plans are followed, the greatest amount of dockage available on both basins will be obtained.

With reference to the Ohio basin, the plans provide for a depth of 20 feet through the entire area of the basin. This depth can be obtained without any rock excavation and if it should be deemed necessary in the future to secure a depth of 23 feet the work can be done readily with practically no rock excavation.

At the present time the largest boat which can get into the basin is 36 feet wide and 255 feet long. When the improvements planned are made it will be possible to admit vessels having a width of 52½ feet and a length of 400. This is the size of the largest package freighter now doing business on the lakes, a boat which carries 6000 tons of freight and draws nineteen feet of water.

Practically all land frontage on the basin will be available for dockage purposes. There will be about 3200 feet of frontage available in this way.

The improvements of the Erie basin are more impressive in character and of much greater importance than in the Ohio basin. It is figured that the plans as now outlined will give a total dock frontage of 2500 feet. The entire Erie basin is to be dredged out to a depth of 23 feet, except that there will be no dredging done within 20 feet of the breakwall, it being unsafe to dredge closer than this, because the wall rests on an earth bottom.

Two piers, each 150 feet in width, are to be constructed, one of them extending from the foot of Genesee street and the other a little to the north and about halfway between the foot of Genesee street and slip No. 3. The south pier will be 400 feet and the north pier 575 feet long, a length sufficient to accommodate a boat 600 feet in length.

The channel between the extreme outer end of this long pier and the breakwall to the west will be 250 feet wide, a width amply sufficient to take care of all vessels within the basin proper.

In order to facilitate the operation of boats coming down the lakes and planning to discharge their cargoes at the canal terminal dock, the southerly end of the present breakwall will be cut off for a length of 400 feet. By doing this a passage will be provided leading into the basin 500 feet in width.

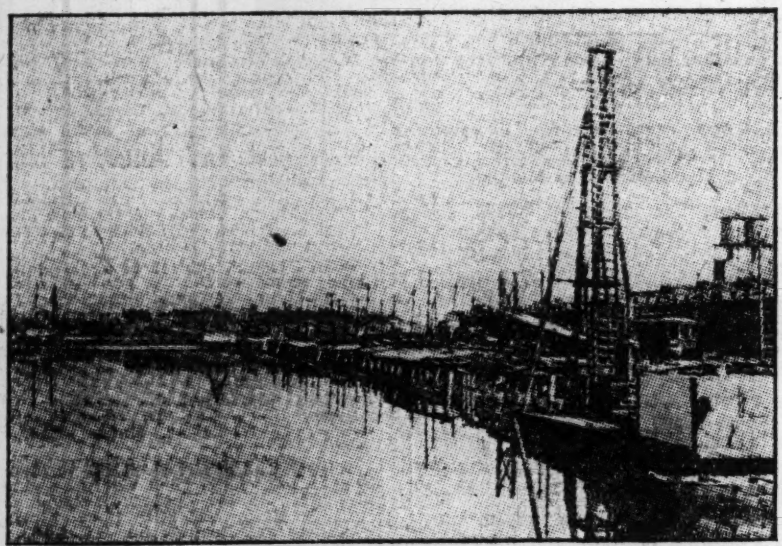
Supplementing the space available on the piers proper for the handling of freight, it is planned to provide additional space through the acquisition by the state of the land fronting on the basin and lying between Genesee and Wilkeson streets.

In order that movement out of the present canal and through slip No. 3 into the basin may be made as easy as possible, the plans provide for cutting off a triangular strip of land at the south of the slip and to the east of the basin, where the slip opens into the basin, so that a passage 280 feet wide will be available here. The depth of the water in the slip will be 13 feet, which is all that is needed for canal traffic.

As stated above, the total available dockage in the Erie basin will be about 2500 feet in linear distance. This distance includes the two piers referred to. There is room, however, for a third pier in the basin, and if traffic warrants it such a structure doubtless will be erected. If a third is constructed, the total dockage in the basin will be about 4000 feet.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

Former Congressman Robert O. Harris of this place will preside at the Republican rally to be held at Bridgewater tomorrow evening.



Ohio basin, which is to be dredged for one terminal

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING

Golden Rule Rebekah lodge of Melrose will be entertained by Enterprise lodge of this town tomorrow evening at a supper and entertainment, the latter to be given by the local lodge's dramatic club. The annual roll-call of Enterprise lodge will also be held.

Ladies of the Old South church will give a harvest supper tomorrow evening to be followed by an illustrated lecture on South Africa.

The Shakespeare study class of the Woman's Club will meet this evening with Miss Bertha Brown of Lowell street.

## STONEHAM

Curtis Guild, Samuel W. McCall, Senator Wilton B. Fay and Representative Arthur N. Newhall will be the speakers at a Republican rally tonight in Red Mens hall.

The Stoneham Oratorio Society will resume meetings this evening in the high school assembly hall. Howard C. Davis, supervisor of music in the Chelsea schools, will be the conductor.

## MAYNARD

A Progressive rally will be held in Cooperative hall this evening. The speakers will be Alfred E. McCleary of Maynard, candidate for representative; Dr. Frederick P. Glazier of Hudson, candidate for senator; Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillingshaast of Beverly, L. D. Apsley of Hudson.

The Twilight Club will give its annual concert in this town on the evening of Nov. 26.

## WHITMAN

The Whitman members of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., will hold their annual reception this evening in the Unitarian church.

The October meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this evening at Grand Army hall. The dinner will be followed by a business meeting and President Atwood will appoint the standing committee for the year.

## NEEDHAM

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting in the First M. E. church next Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

The juvenile branch of the Good Templars will celebrate its anniversary in the First Baptist church Wednesday evening, when the parents of the members will be guests of the evening.

## CAMBRIDGE

Francis B. Sears, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the National Shawmut Bank, will speak before the members of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association Thursday evening.

The Republican city committee is arranging a series of open air rallies to be held in this city Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

## MIDDLEBORO

The grammar school class of 1914 has elected these officers: President, Thalia Stetson; vice-president, Gladys Hammett; treasurer, Eleanor Johnson; secretary, Nellie Shaw; executive committee, Mildred Taylor, Catherine Bates, Stella Norris, Elmer Dedhurst, Philip Hutchinson, Fred Pratt, George Tillson.

## REVERE

The special town meeting will be held this evening. Nereid lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold its annual roll call and supper this evening.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Singers Club will resume its rehearsals this evening in Crescent hall, followed with a Halloween party in the hall.

## LEXINGTON

The second meeting of the Lexington Tourist Club takes place this afternoon at the home of the secretary, Miss Melissa Watson on Winthrop road.

At the Progressive party rally in the town hall this evening the speakers will include Matthew Hale, secretary of the Progressive state committee; Philip M. Clark, candidate for district attorney; George Ernest Briggs candidate for representative, the Rev. Samuel Knowles, who will preside. There will be music by the Lexington Drum Corps.

## MEDFORD

A new publication, known as "The Medford Progressive" and devoted to the interests of that political party, has been started, the first issue appearing Saturday.

Delegations from the various Christian Endeavor societies of this city will attend the annual fall rally of the Middlesex county societies at Trinity Baptist church, Arlington, tomorrow.

## ARLINGTON

A social and assembly will be held in Grand Army hall Friday evening under the auspices of the members of the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans.

A dramatic reading will be given in the Pleasant Street Congregational church, Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 5, by Alfred H. Brown of New York.

## EVERETT

The date for the Progressive rally at which Governor Johnson of California is to speak has been changed from Wednesday evening to tomorrow evening at 7:30.

All of the equipment of the Y. M. C. A. has been removed from the former association building on Chelsea street to the new quarters on the Barnard estate.

## BROOKLINE

There is to be a Christian Endeavor rally tonight, including Brookline, Allston and Brighton, at the Brookline Baptist church.

It has been voted by the gymnasium and bath committee to open the Heath school gymnasium and bath four nights a week for a month as an experiment, two nights for women and two for men.

## BRIDGEWATER

The first meeting of the Alliance of the Unitarian church will be held tomorrow evening at the home of Mrs. W. P. Prophet.

Bridgegrange grange will hold a hallowe'en party in Grange Park hall next Friday evening.

## HANOVER

North River lodge, I. O. O. F., has organized a degree team and a series of degree meetings will be held during the winter season.

The Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a fair in the town hall at Center Hanover next month.

## WEST ACTON

The second meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club will be held this afternoon, when Miss Mary C. Wiggin of the Massachusetts Consumer's League is to speak. A musical program will also be furnished.

## WELLESLEY

The Unitarian Club of Wellesley Hills meets in the Wellesley Inn tonight. The Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, an astronomer, will speak on "The Larger Universe and Man's Relation to It."

## SOMERVILLE

Mrs. Cristabel Kidder will read before members of the Winter Hill Congregational church on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 16 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6020-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## REAL ESTATE

SOMERVILLE Home Building Association, 83 Broadway; tel. Som. 1902-J; 266 2-family houses being built by day labor on one plot, 11 minutes from Milk st., Boston; gas and electric lights, steam heat, slate roofs, hardwood floors, brass and nickel-plated water pipes and granite sidewalks; when completed this will be one of the most modern and up-to-date communities in Greater Boston; houses sold with small payments down, balance same as rent; lighted and open for inspection evenings; auto service.

CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm Guide Postpaid, describing 100 Pleasant estate for boys' school and 600 others. 294 Washington St., Boston.

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

## FOR SALE

COUNTRY ESTATES, near San Francisco; large grounds; house of 9 rooms; coach house; other outbuildings; 7000 sq. ft. running water throughout; concrete walks, etc. Apply MARION YERK, Executor, Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

69 Gainsboro St. Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year

Apply on the premises or to Edward Peirce 94 Milk Street Room 23

## BRAND NEW SUITES

1135-37-39-1141 Commonwealth Avenue Suites containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, kitchens and bathrooms, beautifully finished; every possible modern improvement; large reception halls; A. B. C. elevator; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; piazzas; gas and electric lights, gas range; tile baths, porcelain plumbing; awnings, shades and screens; 15 min. to Park st. Apply to owners on premises days and evenings.

BRONSON'S HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 83 Broadway, Somerville. Tel. Som. 1902-J.

## CASTLEGATE APARTMENTS

Ready for occupancy—484-490 Blue Hill ave., boulevard and writing of the Short Story Magazine. Try our hand! Home Study Course under Professor in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. 300-page Catalog Free. Write Today.

The Home Correspondence School Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

## Riverbank Court

TO LET—Tower suite of three rooms. Apply to suite 404, or to Riverbank Court office.

5-6-7 and 8 room tenements, 11 minutes from State st., Boston; new houses with all modern improvements, restricted neighborhood. SOMERVILLE HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 83 Broadway, Somerville. Tel. Som. 1902-J.

TO LET—Furnished apartment of 5 rooms and bath, near Symphony hall; rent reasonable. E 22 Monitor office.

## CHELSEA

Under the auspices of the federation of the 10 Protestant churches of the city a meeting will be held in the First Baptist church this week.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting in the chapel of the Cary Avenue church this afternoon and will probably elect a new president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Annie C. Crommett.

## QUINCY

The Washington Street Congregational church has extended a call to the Rev. S. C. Laing of Boston to become its pastor.

Mr. Laing is now assistant minister at the Union Congregational church, Boston. A meeting of the parish will be held this week to ratify the action of the church.

## WINCHESTER

The total registration for the public schools at the close of schools Friday was 1849 compared with 1802 a year ago.

The Massachusetts Humane Society has awarded to Daniel Doherty of Woburn a silver medal and button for bravery in rescuing Miss Margaret Trainor of this town and Henry Rooney of Woburn from Horn pond.

## MALDEN

The new structure of the Malden Trust Company, being erected on Pleasant street opposite Linden avenue, is to be ready for occupancy May 1.

The aldermen will take up Mayor Charles Schumaker's charges against the street and water commission at a special meeting to be held Wednesday evening at city hall.

## HINGHAM

The Rev. George B. Bullen, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church.

Hingham council R. A. will entertain Supreme Regent Frank B. Wickersham of Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday evening, Nov. 6.

## HANSON

The ladies' missionary auxiliary of the Congregational church will entertain the members of the boys' brigade in the chapel of the church next Wednesday evening.

The Sons of Veterans will hold their annual ball in Wampatuck hall next Thursday evening.

## CONCORD

A literature meeting is being held this afternoon in the town hall by the ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club, under the direction of Mrs. Thomas Todd, Jr., chairman.

Edward J. Lyons has been appointed as sergeant on the Concord police force.

## WAKEFIELD

The first and second degrees will be worked tonight by Wakefield grange.

## ADVERTISING SERVICE

PROFITABLE CANADIAN ADVERTISING SERVICE WOODS-NORRIS, Limited Advertising Agency TORONTO, - - CANADA

## BOOKS

## Greatest Show on Earth—Only 25c

120 different animal performers in brilliant costumes take part in this new, up-to-date Moving Picture Circus. There's a parade, a sea voyage, an automobile trip, a singing and dancing class of the funniest animals you ever saw, and other performances that bring a laugh at every turn. Dozens of catchy tunes. Size 10x12 inches, on "indestructible" material. Sent postpaid for 25c (coin or stamps).

Moving Picture, Circus, Fair, Dollies, Teddies and Animals. Five in all. Boxed for \$1 postpaid. Good terms to dealers.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, 202 So. Clark St., CHICAGO

## PIANOS

VOSE

## PIANO ROOMS

The VOSE guarantee of quality that goes with every piano sold at the VOSE PIANO ROOMS is your protection against imposition and your insurance of genuine intrinsic worth.

A visit to the VOSE PIANO ROOMS and a comparison of the VOSE offerings with what you have seen elsewhere will give you the convincing proof of the truth of this statement.

Low prices and easy terms of payment.

160 Boylston Street

## EDUCATIONAL

SHORT-STORY WRITING A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short story, taught by Dr. J. Berg Van Dine, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Try our hand! Home Study Course under Professor in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. 300-page Catalog Free. Write Today.

The Home Correspondence School Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

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VIRGIL H. CLYMER THOMAS W. DIXON Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law 626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

C. A. S. FROST Attorney at Law Mills Building, San Francisco.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT at Medford, Mass.: 7 Summer st.—3 room cottage house, modern improvements, near electric and steam trains; rent \$25 a month. Apply at store, corner Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

## HOLBROOK

Mrs. Marion Fouché, who has for several years been the leading soloist at the Winthrop Congregational church, has accepted a similar position at the Union Congregational church of Braintree.

## QUINCY

The Ladies Aid Society of the West Methodist Episcopal church will hold a Hallowe'en party in the vestry Wednesday evening.

The Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian Church holds a meeting in the chapel this afternoon.

MINISTERS ASKED TO FARM SCHOOL

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The state university at Berkeley proposes to establish at its farm at Davis a ministers' week, during which time the ministers of the various churches of the state will be invited to hear lectures and showings of agricultural work. They will also hear lectures on social service, conservation and sociology by such men as Warren Wilson and Gifford Pinchot.

The first ministers' week is to be held the first week in December says the Union.

NEW YORKERS CHEER MR. SULZER NEW YORK—A well-illuminated house at the New York theater where services were conducted Sunday morning by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, gave a warm welcome to William Sulzer and cheered him again and again as he gave his version of his impeachment.

LILLIAN WHITING TO LECTURE Lillian Whiting will give a talk before the Ruskin Club this afternoon at the public library at 3 o'clock on "The Message of the Ancient to the Modern Athens."

CHURCH DEDICATES NEW BUILDING NEW YORK—The Broadway Presbyterian church, formerly the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, dedicated its new building at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fourteenth street Sunday.

VOLUNTARY PASSENGERS LANDED NEW YORK—Forty-six passengers of Volturno, rescued at sea by the steamer Devonian, were landed at this port from Liverpool, Sunday, off the steamer Carmania.

## ADVERTISING SERVICE

PROFITABLE CANADIAN ADVERTISING SERVICE WOODS-NORRIS, Limited Advertising Agency TORONTO, - - CANADA

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## Greatest Show on Earth—Only 25c

120 different animal performers in brilliant costumes take part in this new, up-to-date Moving Picture Circus. There's a parade, a sea voyage, an automobile trip, a singing and dancing class of the funniest animals you ever saw, and other performances that bring a laugh at every turn. Dozens of catchy tunes. Size 10x12 inches, on "indestructible" material. Sent postpaid for 25c (coin or stamps).

Moving Picture, Circus, Fair, Dollies, Teddies and Animals. Five in all. Boxed for \$1 postpaid. Good terms to dealers.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, 202 So. Clark St., CHICAGO

## BOARD AND ROOMS

BEACON HILL, 46 Mt. Vernon St.—Completely remodeled; hardwood floors, elec. lights, hot water heat; rooms with or without private bath; transients accommodated. Tel. Haymarket 22370.

## ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE, 4 Trowbridge Pl.—Two pleasant rooms, well furnished, bathroom, floor, private family. Tel. Camb. 2348-3.

WANTED—Board for boy 6 years old, with good family in or near Boston; terms moderate. Tel. M. H. M. WAIN WRIGHT, 19 Melville road, Suite 1, Dorchester.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED—\$15,000 for 10 years at 6% on farm lands; absolute security. H. N. NICHOLS, 650 Railway Exch., Chicago.

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED, both state and local, in all the central and northern states to handle and sell the new "Horseless Automobiles"; this system is absolutely right and our agents should realize large returns for their efforts; if the agent is right this position may become permanent and exceedingly profitable; references required. THE ROBINSON AUTO HEATER COMPANY, Loan & Trust Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Children's nurse to care for two children aged 2½ and 4 years, where nurse maid is kept, at U. S. naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; a capable, trustworthy and experienced nurse of good disposition desired; good wages will be paid for satisfactory services; give experience, references, age and nationality. Address D 2, Monitor Office, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MINING—Mine Superintendent with 18 years' practical experience in gold quartz and placer, as assayer, bookkeeper, mill and mine foreman and superintendent; will be open for employment anywhere; good knowledge of construction work; can produce results economically. Address E 8, Monitor Office.

## PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Registered Attorney PATENTS 28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

## DENTISTS

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL Has Removed to 136 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

## TAILORS

MAKER OF MEN'S FINE CLOTHES Fall styles now ready for inspection. Unsurpassed facilities for altering, pressing and repairing. Ladies' and gentlemen's apparel. 68 Huntington Ave.

OTTO W. WIKSTROM, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, 250 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 5254.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND IN ATLANTIC MADE

Captain of Gloucester Fisherman Says It Is 15 Miles off Sable Island and Is 10 Feet High

HALIFAX, N. S.—Discovery of a new island in the Atlantic about 15 miles east of Sable Island is reported by Captain Anderson of the Gloucester schooner Lizzie Griffin to the marine department.

The report was inquired into by Capt. Peter Johnson, superintendent of lights of the Dominion government.

The Gloucester skipper says the island stands about 10 feet above high water. The superintendent of Sable Island, Capt. J. U. Blakney, was notified to report the character of the new land. His reply was that the island was not visible from the east end light and that, on account of the extremely rough weather, it was impossible to investigate.

The steamer Lady Laurier will go to Sable Island in a few days and efforts will be made to verify Captain Anderson's report.

MEN TO BUILD SUFFRAGE CLUB

NEW YORK—The Kings County Men's League for Woman Suffrage expects to have the first clubhouse in this country of its kind, it was announced Sunday night. A meeting of the league was held at the home of its chairman, Frank Melville, Jr., of 28 Monroe place, Brooklyn, and a committee was appointed to select a site for the



# WANTED

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN, 234-274, 274-284, 284-294, 294-304, 304-314, 314-324, 324-334, 334-344, 344-354, 354-364, 364-374, 374-384, 384-394, 394-404, 404-414, 414-424, 424-434, 434-444, 444-454, 454-464, 464-474, 474-484, 484-494, 494-504, 504-514, 514-524, 524-534, 534-544, 544-554, 554-564, 564-574, 574-584, 584-594, 594-604, 604-614, 614-624, 624-634, 634-644, 644-654, 654-664, 664-674, 674-684, 684-694, 694-704, 704-714, 714-724, 724-734, 734-744, 744-754, 754-764, 764-774, 774-784, 784-794, 794-804, 804-814, 814-824, 824-834, 834-844, 844-854, 854-864, 864-874, 874-884, 884-894, 894-904, 904-914, 914-924, 924-934, 934-944, 944-954, 954-964, 964-974, 974-984, 984-994, 994-1004, 1004-1014, 1014-1024, 1024-1034, 1034-1044, 1044-1054, 1054-1064, 1064-1074, 1074-1084, 1084-1094, 1094-1104, 1104-1114, 1114-1124, 1124-1134, 1134-1144, 1144-1154, 1154-1164, 1164-1174, 1174-1184, 1184-1194, 1194-1204, 1204-1214, 1214-1224, 1224-1234, 1234-1244, 1244-1254, 1254-1264, 1264-1274, 1274-1284, 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Saturday.







# London Is Steady

## BASIS FOR THE NATIONAL BANK CONSOLIDATION

The proposal to merge the New England National Bank in the North station business district and the South End National Bank in the South End into the Hamilton Trust Company, will produce an institution with a capital of \$200,000 surplus \$200,000 and deposits of nearly \$2,500,000.

conversion will probably be made early in January following the usual stock-

Both banks will be liquidated. For each two shares of present national bank stock there will be given one share of new trust company stock. The South End is now paying 5 per cent on \$200,000 capital and the New England 1 per cent on the same amount of stock. On that basis the new trust company should be able to pay 11 per cent, but it is doubtful if the initial dividend will be greater than at the rate of 8 per cent.

The book value of the South End is \$134 and the last sale of stock was \$110. Book value of the New England is \$176 and last sale of stock was \$153.

Following are salient figures for both

Capital .....	New England	South End
Surplus .....	\$200,000	\$200,000
Undivided profits.....	100,000	50,000
Deposits .....	\$2,192	17,116
	1,218,406	1,281,833

effort to get business. Dealers believe that the market for turpentine will show protracted strength for some time, as there are no immediate prospects of a replenishment of supplies at southern points, due to the termination of the season of production.

Rosin—The market continues very firm with common to good strained varieties available at \$3.95@4.25. Medium and pale grades were about 5 cents higher Saturday. Description K was

5.15, N at \$5.75@5.85, WG at \$6.75@

\$8.85 and WW at \$6.90/7. The New York Commercial quotes:

Graded B \$3.95/4.25, D \$4/4.25, E \$4/4.25, F \$4.05/4.25, G \$4.05/4.25, H \$4.05/4.25, I \$4.10/4.25, K \$4.70/4.80, M \$5/5.15, N \$5.75/5.55, WG \$6.75/6.85, WW \$6.90/7.

Tar and Pitch—Both the **retort** and the kiln-burned descriptions are available at \$7/67.50. Operations are slightly restricted as dealers are in expectation of higher prices in sympathy with reduced supplies of stocks. Pitch continues to move into consuming channels on the basis of \$4.25/4.50 for round lumps.

American Can .....	Bid 31 1/2	Asked 32
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do pref	90%	91%
Booth Fisheries	50	50
do pref	75%	76
Chicago City Railway	150	150
Commonwealth Edison	135%	138
Chicago Title & Trust	210	217
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	51	52
Chicago Railways No. 1	20	20
do No. 2	29	30
do No. 3	7%	7%
do No. 4	2½	3
Diamond Match	92	94
Illinois Brick	59	61
Chicago Elevated	25	30

National Carbon .....	134
do pref .....	114
Quaker Oats .....	250
	285

do pref	104½	106
American Shipbuilding	30	34
do pref		91
Sears, Roebuck Co.	178½	179
do pref	121½	122½

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**CLEARING HOUSE**

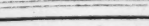
New York funds sold at the clearing

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

Exchanges . . . . .	\$18,380,823	\$18,320,950
Balance . . . . .	1,355,344	1,005,607

United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$334,608.

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DEPOSITED BY

## BOSTON \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Bank Notes (Strapped)			
Silver			
Chester			

**FRANKLIN  
SAVINGS BANK**  
Incorporated 1861  
6 PARK SQUARE BOSTON

## Next Quarter Day

Next Quarter Day  
NOVEMBER 1ST



# News of Financial Interest

## TEXAS COTTON MARKET LACKS IN STABILITY

Sentiment Has Been Shifting and Prices Move Upward or Downward Easily—Bullish Talk Indulged in Now

### SPINNERS' PURCHASES

GALVESTON, Tex.—The cotton market in Texas, at this time is decidedly bullish, due chiefly to weather conditions and forecasts of frost over the northern portion of the belt. Weather conditions have not been favorable, as too much rain has continued to fall in many sections, this interfering materially with picking, and all indications point to an early frost and a curtailed crop.

There have been short periods when the bearish influences controlled, but these periods have been short. The market for some time has been somewhat of a see-saw, down with any report of favorable weather for picking or any forecast for a late frost, or up with any report of rain and damaged cotton or any long range forecast for an early frost. Until the past few days there has been no marked stability in market conditions.

There has been great pressure brought to bear on the cotton market, as is always the case when there have been decided advances in prices during August and September. This period of great pressure always comes in October when the cotton begins to move freely, usually from the 5th to the 25th, and during this period there is always a lack of stability and sentiment is very shifting. It is on the October decline that spinners begin their most active operations, expecting to buy the actual cotton needed by them at less figures than they could have bought it previously. This is the stage through which the cotton markets in Texas have been passing, and the heavy pressure that has been brought to bear has manifested itself materially in a bearish tendency that has forced prices downward.

This period of pressure is about at an end now, and a period of bullish influence may be expected. During the coming two weeks prices should mount upward as the world comes into the market for cotton. There are no indications that the present crop will produce more cotton than is needed, but on the other hand all indications are that there will be a shortage. The present supply comes from the rapid movement of cotton at this time, and as soon as this cotton is moved there will be a strong demand which cannot be met. Operators may now be expected to take advantage of all declines to buy cotton, and whenever even the slightest decline is manifested there will be many buying orders.

During the period of pressure through which the market has just been passing and is still passing, much of the weakly held cotton has been forced out and has been put on the market. During the early weeks of the present year, while prices were advancing and at the time the break came with the beginning of the present period of strong pressure, there has been a big short interest built up. This big short interest may be expected to start running for cover on the first report of threatened bad weather or early frost. This is what happened with the close of last week. Long range forecasts of heavy frosts even into the central portion of Texas and in the northern sections of Alabama and Georgia have put these short interests on uneasy rows and they have already started to cover. With the first indication of advances in prices these shorts will cover and will be strong buyers of everything in sight.

Spinners seem to be following a "hand-to-mouth" policy in buying, although they have not on hand and are not purchasing the actual cotton needed by them for their mills. But little cotton is offered, and this is being readily absorbed by the trade at fancy prices. Shippers on the Atlantic coast are having to pay fancy prices to fill commitments. An early frost will induce speculative buying, which seems for the present to have checked, and prices will advance under this buying pressure. The weather conditions that have prevailed over Texas and Oklahoma and much of the eastern belt have been such as to produce low grades. The cotton has remained in the field during much wet weather while the farmers could not get in their fields to pick it. This has damaged the cotton materially and has reduced the grade. If unfavorable weather continues there will be a surplus of low-grade cotton dumped on the market and efforts will be made to market it at the prices demanded by the higher grades. This will have the effect of inducing a greater caution in buying and will to a greater or less degree lower prices.

Summing up, weather conditions rule absolutely, and in this regard the date of killing frost is the most important factor in the course that will be taken by prices of cotton within the next month or longer. There is not the cotton for the actual needs of mills, but spinners are not inclined to rush in with their buying orders. They prefer to wait development and buy only when they are forced.

Lower prices have produced increased inquiries in the market for 25,000 cars and 200 locomotives.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandori Co.; Adams.  
Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; 82 Lincoln st.  
Chicago—E. H. Kari and H. Masseler of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Kasek.  
Chicago—S. Solomon; E. S. Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.  
Cincinnati—Nathan Plant of N. Plant & Co.; Conley Plaza.  
Cleveland—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olevich; Essex.  
New York—B. Epstein of Siegel Cooper Co.; Essex.  
New York—R. Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.  
New York—J. Lapinsky; U. S.  
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Pittsburgh—Richard Laird of Laird & Co.; Tour.  
Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Wm. Co. Elliot & Phipps; Parker.  
Sacramento, Cal.—G. R. Raymond; Essex.  
San Jose, Cal.—C. F. A. Vazir; U. S.  
Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
St. Louis—Wm. Sailer of Sailer Shoe Co.; U. S.  
St. Paul, Minn.—J. S. Sailer of Sailer Shoe Co.; U. S.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Havana, Cuba—Jose Bulnes; U. S.  
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.  
London, Eng.—Oscar S. Lee; U. S.  
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co.; U. S.  
Rio Janeiro, Brazil—Adao G. Carvalho; U. S.  
Rochester, N. Y.—M. W. O'Brien of Rochester Top Hat Co.; Essex.  
Schoenwerd, Switzerland—C. F. Bally; Tour.  
Sydney, Australia—A. Brundon; U. S.  
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

September—Total receipts \$1,739,001; increase \$78,255. Total charges \$1,456,991; increase \$1,133. Net income \$282,010; increase \$1,133.

From July 1—Total receipts \$4,338,211; increase \$1,133. Total charges \$3,615,691; increase \$1,133. Net income \$722,520; increase \$1,133.

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## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Certificates of incorporation were issued last week to the following new corporations by the secretary of the commonwealth:

Notit Manufacturing Company of Boston; incorporators, Charles S. Johnson, Calvin S. Lenox, H. Margaret Cashman, Laurence F. Sherman, John G. Callan; purpose, manufacturing and selling machinery; capital stock authorized to the amount of \$35,000.  
Prozman Shoe Company, Weymouth; Grosvenor J. Ikins, John B. Holt; \$50,000.  
Chicago Raincoat Company, Boston; Phillip Sheinfeld, Simon Millman, Samuel Sheinfeld; \$7,000.  
Beverly Mattress Company, Inc., Beverly; Abraham, Yaffe, Benjamin Cohen, Rubin Samson; \$80,000.  
Franklin Motor Car Company, Boston; Otto A. Lawton, Harold D. Cushman; \$10,000.  
R. L. Wilson Company, Concord; Richard L. Wilson, Charles M. Cox, Rupert M. Marshall; contracting and building; \$20,000.  
Parker Carburator Company, Boston; George E. Parker, Kenneth F. Parker, John T. Clark; \$250,000.  
Standard Publishing Company of Pittsfield, Pittsfield; Isaac J. Potter, Helen M. Dunn; \$80,000.  
International Fox & Fur Company, Boston; Lorenzo L. Dotten, Fred K. Jackson, Joseph L. Bates; \$200,000.  
Bankers & Manufacturers Mercantile Association, Boston; David L. Slater, Mary L. Haynes, Julius Baker; \$50,000.  
Greater Boston Mortgage Corporation, Boston; Raymond M. Adams, George H. Bruce, Charles A. Loring, Seldom D. Bartlett, Daniel T. O'Connell; \$50,000.  
C. H. Batschelder & Co., Inc., Boston; Frank Rogers, Walter Rogers; tents and awnings; \$15,000.  
Union Linen Supply Company, Worcester; David A. Scott, James F. Gibney, Joseph H. Dawson; \$10,000.  
Taxi-Cab Service Company of Springfield, Springfield; Albert E. Williamson, John E. Costello, Frank B. Nicholas; \$25,000.  
Peoples Cooperative Store of Chelsea, Chelsea; Harry Sokolowsky, Axanty Kornuchuck, Jacob Bass, Jacob Perbsky, Jacob Lognow, Max Koleniuck, Zygmund Majersky; \$2500.  
Sager Steeplejack Company, Brockton; Leander A. Walker, Oscar F. Sager, Robert R. Stephenson; \$1000.  
Liberty Shoe Manufacturing Company, Chelsea; Max Rothband, Frank Zorfas, Samuel Becherman; \$50,000.  
Massachusetts Novelty Company, Cambridge; Jacob Maranias, Joseph B. Shrago; Max A. Rosengard; \$3000.  
Consumer's Paint & Varnish Company, Boston; Benjamin Webster, John F. Linder; \$170,000.  
Abrams Company, Boston; Philip S. Dresser, David Abrams; harness; \$10,000.  
Tremont Manufacturing Company, Boston; Israel B. Rutstein, Jacob Cusher, Isidore Zakon; wholesale plumbers' supplies; \$50,000.  
Dunning & Martin Co., Boston; George H. Dunning, Randolph J. Martin, Fred W. Stantal; \$9000. Meats and dairy products.  
National Fruit Products Company, Boston; John J. Calhoun, Henry K. Porter, James Geller; \$150,000.  
O. J. Paquette & Co., Inc., Southbridge; Origen J. Paquette, Henry J. Tetrault, Arthenius J. Paquette; \$10,000.  
Crescent Hall Market Company, Arlington; Bernard Benjamin, Pauline Benjamin, Louis Hersham; \$5000.  
Franklin Realty Company, Woburn; Buckley H. Gallagher, Walter J. Wahlen, Frank G. Wahlen; \$25,000.  
N. Sumergate & Co., Incorporated, Springfield; Abraham H. Slavin, Nathan Sumergate, William J. Spainer; bedding; \$1500.  
Puritan Interstate Express Company, Salem; Daniel J. McCarthy, Ernest Rice, Mark Dardarian; \$10,000.  
Pilgrim Leather Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, Brockton; Joseph Green, Frank Leibovitz, Benjamin Leibovitz; \$5000.  
Martin D. Hoyt, Incorporated, Salem; Martin D. Hoyt, Bertha L. Hoyt, Frank H. Hoyt; boots and shoes; \$3000.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World English Football

## FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES START

Next Five Games Will Be Strenuous Ones for Big College Elevens—Dartmouth Eliminates Princeton in East, and Chicago Purdue in the West

### SATURDAY'S COLLEGE SCORES

Alabama 26, Tulane 0.  
Annapolis 7, Maryland A. C. 0.  
Auburn 34, Mississippi A. and M. 0.  
Brown 28, Springfield T. S. 6.  
Columbia 12, Haverford 0.  
Columbia 7, Pennsylvania 7.  
Colgate 6, Trinity 0.  
Dartmouth 17, Princeton 0.  
Dartmouth 17, Andover 0.  
Earlham 0, Butler 0.  
Exeter 22, Harvard 17.  
Georgia Tech. 13, Florida 3.  
Harvard 29, Wesleyan 0.  
Hamilton 0, Hobart 0.  
Illinois 10, Indiana 0.  
Iowa 78, Northwestern 0.  
Kansas 16, Kansas A. C. 0.  
Kent 14, Berkshire 0.  
Kentucky State 27, Cincinnati 7.  
Knox 20, Cornell 13.  
Lafayette 7, Albright 0.  
Lehigh 7, Muhlenberg 0.  
Louisville 6, Cumberland 0.  
Maine 24, Bates 0.  
Massachusetts A. C. 23, Middlebury 0.  
Michigan A. C. 12, Wisconsin 7.  
Minnesota 30, North Dakota 0.  
Missouri 21, Butler 0.  
Miami 19, Denison 0.  
Mt. Union 0, Worcester 0.  
Nebraska 7, Indiana 6.  
Notre Dame 52, Alma 0.  
Oberlin 20, Case 24.  
Ohio Wesleyan 19, DePue 0.  
Pittsburgh 20, Cornell 7.  
Rutgers 13, Rensselaer 0.  
Rochester 8, Union 0.  
Rose P. I. 6, Wabash 0.  
Sacramento 9, Portland 4.  
St. Dakota 42, Denver 0.  
St. Johns 14, Haverford 0.  
Swarthmore 6, Ursinus 0.  
Syracuse 38, Western Reserve 0.  
Texas 13, Sewanee 7.  
Virginia M. I. 30, Baltimore City 0.  
Virginia 13, Georgia 6.  
West Point 2, Tufts 0.  
Wesleyan 9, Amherst 0.  
Williams 19, U. S. U. 0.  
W. and L. 33, Wake Forest 0.  
Yale 17 13, Pennsylvania 17 0.  
Yale 0, W. and J. 0.

With the last of the October football college contests over, the big elevens will put in a busy five days in preparation for the first of the games which are scheduled for November and mark the beginning of the final preparations for the championship of the East and the West. It is going to be another strenuous week for the candidates in more than one university, as the results of some of Saturday's games were unexpected.

In the East conditions were such Saturday that it is impossible accurately to judge of the true playing ability of the various teams. It is possible, however, to size up the relative merits of the elevens, as all the teams had to face practically the same conditions. Harvard came through her first game with Penn State surprisingly well. With the exception of the first quarter, when the two teams were trying each other out, and the last quarter, when the Crimson was represented by substitutes, the game was nothing but Harvard and Captain Miller of Penn State. There is little doubt but Miller would have made a better showing on a dry gridiron, and yet the little quarterback could not have materially changed the result. Conditions considered, Harvard showed great form.

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The Maine state championship brought out at least one surprise. Maine overwhelmed Bates, 34 to 0. This is a surprising score considering the work of the elevens in the preparatory games and shows that Maine has developed wonderfully since her game with Harvard. Colby defeated Bowdoin by a good margin and it looks as if the title would go to Maine or Colby, with the first named a favorite.

West Point found in Tufts a worthy opponent and was very fortunate in getting away with a 2 to 0 victory. But for a fumble on the part of the Tufts'

quarterback when on the Army's two-yard line, the New England college might have won. Annapolis had a run-away match with Maryland Agricultural College, winning 78 to 0.

More surprises featured the games in the West. Chicago put herself in line for the western conference title by defeating Purdue, 8 to 0. This was Purdue's first defeat of the year, and coming after the tie with Wisconsin, gives the Maroon a splendid chance to win the championship.

Michigan Agricultural College gave the West another big surprise by defeating Wisconsin, the western conference champions of 1912, by a score of 12 to 7. Curiously enough, this was the same score as the one by which she defeated the University of Michigan a week ago, and stamps the Agricultural eleven as a great team and sure of a high standing in the West.

Illinois kept in line for the title by winning from Indiana, 10 to 0. This team will have to face Chicago, and the outcome of this battle will be watched with great interest, as it will eliminate one of these two undefeated elevens. Iowa State gave Northwestern her worst defeat of the year, piling up 78 points to 0.

Michigan came back into the winning column by defeating Vanderbilt, the southern champions, 33 to 0. The Ann Arbor eleven showed a great improvement in its work, and should make a good showing against Pennsylvania and Cornell.

## FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard 14, Princeton 0.  
14-Bates 34, Bates 0.  
23-Williams 3, Penn State 0.  
47-Holy Cross 7, Dartmouth 0.  
20-Penn State 0, Dartmouth 0.  
14-Pennsylvania 10, Yale 12.  
13-Gettysburg 0, 21-Wesleyan 0.  
13-F. and M. 0, 10-Holy Cross 0.  
10-Lafayette 0, 24-W. V. State 0.  
20-Swarthmore 0, 27-Lafayette 0.  
28-Brown 0, 35-Lehigh 0.  
7-Carlisle 0, 0-Wash. & Jeff. 0.  
131-Cornell 13, 95-Carlisle 0.  
0-Carlisle 7, 25-Albright 0.  
41-Bucknell 7, 26-Rebannon 0.  
41-Lafayette 0, 24-W. V. State 0.  
0-Colgate 0, 21-Lehigh 0.  
37-Oberlin 12, 7-Pittsburgh 0.  
7-Pittsburgh 0, 7-Pennsylvania 7.  
95-Pittsburgh 46, 116-Syracuse 29.  
67-Ohio N. H. 0, 41-Hamilton 0.  
0-Annapolis 0, 18-Hamilton 0.  
40-West Virginia 0, 6-Rochester 0.  
0-Carlisle 0, 0-Pennsylvania 13.  
20-Cornell 7, 36-Western Res. 0.  
139-Williams 13, 101-Amherst 13.  
14-Rensselaer 0, 10-R. I. State 0.  
13-Vermont 0, 0-Colgate 21.  
3-Harvard 0, 6-Springfield 0.  
0-Dartmouth 48, 0-Trinity 14.  
23-N. Y. Univ. 0, 0-Wesleyan 19.  
68-Dartmouth 71, 16-Colby 63.  
13-Mass. A. C. 3, 0-Colby 10.  
33-Colby 0, 19-R. I. State 0.  
13-Vermont 0, 6-Ursinus 0.  
48-Williams 6, 0-Pennsylvania 12.  
0-Princeton 0, 26-Springfield 8.  
153-Bates 16, 51-Colby 44.  
7-N. H. State 15, 0-Brown 0.  
0-Yale 21, 10-Middlebury 7.  
0-Tufts 0, 7-Williams 20.  
16-Union 0, 3-Bowdoin 13.  
0-Amherst 0, 12-Bowdoin 13.  
38-West Point 41, 20-Annapolis 73.  
34-Stevens 0, 0-Pittsburgh 0.  
26-Rutgers 0, 23-Georgetown 0.  
7-Colgate 0, 26-Dickinson 0.  
2-Tufts 0, 26-Maryland A. C. 0.  
72-Chicago 6, 128-Indiana 34.  
21-Indiana 7, 48-DePue 3.  
23-Howard 0, 7-Chicago 21.  
6-Purdue 0, 0-Illinois 0.  
50-Wisconsin 13, 55-Michigan 34.  
58-Lawrence 7, 48-Case 0.  
13-Marguerite 0, 14-Mt. Union 0.  
13-Purdue 0, 7-Michigan A. C. 12.  
7-Michigan A. C. 33, Vanderbilt 2.  
85-Minnesota 20, 102-Northwestern 14.  
14-S. Dakota 0, 10-Lake Forest 0.  
23-Ames 0, 0-Purdue 0.  
0-Nebraska 7, 0-Illinois 37.  
30-N. Dakota 0, 6-Iowa State 78.  
69-Purdue 7, 16-Illinois 140.  
26-Wabash 0, 21-Kentucky St. 0.  
34-Northwestern 0, 24-Missouri 7.  
13-Wisconsin 7, 34-Northwestern 0.  
0-Chicago 0, 10-Indiana 0.  
67-Tufts 13, 92-Springfield T. S. 7.  
15-Bates 7, 22-Wesleyan P. I. 7.  
52-N. H. State 0, 27-Boston College 6.  
13-Wesleyan 0, 19-Amherst 0.  
20-Maine 6, 26-N. Y. Univ. 0.  
0-West Point 2, 6-Brown 24.  
100 15 100 43

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## LEADS WESTERN FOOTBALL TEAM



CAPT. ALGER H. WOOD '14  
Alma varsity football team

## SIDELINE NOTES

Maine and Colby will now fight it out for the Maine state championship.

Quarterback Russell won the Purdue game for Chicago by getting two field goals.

Coach Stagg's Chicago team is now in line for the western conference championship.

Dartmouth now leads the colleges in number of points scored with 153, Harvard coming next with 147.

Tufts gave West Point a splendid battle and but for two errors would probably have beaten the Soldiers.

Yale has now been held to two scoreless ties and will have to take a decided brace to beat Princeton and Harvard.

Dartmouth has eliminated Princeton from the eastern championship and is now in line for a high rating herself.

Marshall saved Pennsylvania from defeat by Carlisle with an 80-yard run for the touchdown which tied the score.

Captain Miller of Pennsylvania State is one of the best quarterbacks in the country and is also a wonderful open-field runner.

University of Michigan is not as weak as some were inclined to think last week. That 33 to 2 victory over Vanderbilt and the victory of Michigan Agricultural over Wisconsin make Coach Yost's eleven look better.

In recognizing the work of the various western football elevens the Michigan Agricultural College will have to be given considerable consideration. Victories over Michigan and Wisconsin by 12 to 7 indicate a great team.

## MONACO PRINCE IS HONOR GUEST

NEW YORK—Prince Albert of Monaco was honor guest at a dinner here last evening with A. A. Anderson, artist, host. Speakers included Prince Albert, Mr. Anderson, president of the borough of Manhattan, and Henry Clegg; and Prince Albert's work as a peace advocate was praised in speeches.

Among about 30 guests present were Talbot, Williams, Frederick Dearborn, David B. Simpson, A. Barton Hepburn, W. R. Coe, Samuel Fairchild, Louis Tinsley, Frank B. Lawrence, Henry C. Crampton, Frank A. Munsey, W. A. Johnston, Henry B. Anderson, W. B. Murphy, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Frederick A. Lucas, Dr. Kunz, Dr. D'Hallowin, General Watson, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Captain Bourret, Rear Admiral Sigbee, retired; Capt. W. L. Howard, Dr. Townsend and Dr. W. F. Hornaday.

## GOVERNOR WILL ATTEND BANQUET

PHILADELPHIA—Arrangements have been perfected for the banquet in honor of the world's champion Athletics, to be held tomorrow evening at the Bellevue-Stratford. The affair has been limited to 500 and every ticket was sold several days ago.

Among those who will attend with the members of the Athletics and Manager Mack will be Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, President B. B. Johnson of the American League, President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League, President Harry Hempstead and Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Giants, and many other notables.

## PRINCETON FOR AMATEUR COACH FOR ATHLETICS

Professional Who Develops Varsity Baseball Team to Be Barred From Players' Bench During College Contests

## NO SUMMER BASEBALL

PRINCETON, N. J.—Followers of Princeton University athletics are today much interested in the announcement made by the undergraduate board of control Saturday that the professional coach of the baseball team would not be permitted to sit on the bench with the players during the games, but would have to take a seat in the grandstand.

Just how this move will be taken by Princeton's college opponents is a matter of speculation. Yale has already notified Princeton that it will take the same step in the games with the Orange and Black next spring, but no announcement has been received from Harvard as to what it will do.

That this is the first step by Princeton toward eliminating the professional coach is admitted by those in authority. It is not the intention of the university to do away with them at once, but a beginning is to be made this winter. The first one to be let go is Mr. Horneck, who coached the Princeton hockey seven last year, and the team will be taught this winter by Capt. H. A. H. Baker and such graduates as may be able to give their time to the team.

It was also voted to recall all passes which are issued to "P" men in case they are ineligible for athletics on account of scholarship or other causes for which they are responsible.

The athletic board of control also expressed its determination to make strong efforts to stamp out all professionalism in the college sports coming under its jurisdiction, which in Princeton includes all athletic activities on the part of the undergraduates. It has issued a strict ban against summer baseball.

The board, which is an organization composed entirely of undergraduates, and whose actions are subject only to the approval of the faculty committee on undergraduate athletics, wants to discontinue men from going into professional athletics after graduation.

Princeton has at present one man in professional baseball, Sterrett, captain of the 1912 championship nine, who played with the New York Americans last spring before he was released by Manager Chance to the minors. Sterrett came back to Princeton in the fall and occupied the position of preceptor in the faculty.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, head of the physical education department of the university, had the following to say in regard to college professionalism: "This question is one of the biggest which has been occupying the attention of amateur organizations such as the National Collegiate Association, the Western Conference, the Missouri Conference and the Ohio Conference in recent years. I do not think that summer baseball is desirable. Personally I am opposed to professionalism on principle, and this attitude represents that which Princeton is taking."

"We shall try to preclude the possibility of any of our graduates entering professional athletics when they leave Princeton. It seems to me that a college graduate should fulfill a greater position in life than that which is open to him as a professional athlete."

"There is nothing dishonorable about professional athletics; but this field does not afford the college man the scope for the full use of the advantages which his college training has given him."

## TALK CHANGES IN NEW ENGLAND BASEBALL CLUBS

That at least one change in the New England baseball league circuit will be made at the meeting to be held in this city tomorrow afternoon is practically assured. The game has not been a success at Fall River and New Bedford during the past summer.

Fred Lake, formerly manager of the Boston Americans and Nationals, is anxious to purchase the New Bedford franchise and move it to some other city. Manchester, N. H., being the one most seriously considered at the present time. This move is well thought of by most of the club owners and the chances are that it will be carried through.

Two other well-known major league stars are anxious to get into the circuit. They are Donovan, former manager and now scout of the Boston Americans, and J. T. Sheppard, the former Chicago National outfielder, now with St. Louis. Manager Gray of the Lowell team is reported as willing to sell his interests and it is thought that either Sheppard or Donovan will buy him out.

TENNIS STARS LEAVE NOV. 22  
SAN FRANCISCO—William M. Johnston and Elia Fottrell, California tennis stars, will leave for a tour of the far east Nov. 22. Johnston is the Pacific coast champion and also holds the Longwood and New York state titles. With Fottrell he will play in Manila, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

## HOME TEAMS FAIL TO WIN GAMES IN ENGLISH LEAGUE

Preston North End Proves to Be the Only Exception, Defeating Burnley—Oxford Wins

LONDON—The first two months of the English Association football season ended Saturday with the failure of every home team in the first league except Preston North End to win a match. The latter team were anxious to score their first victory of the season at the expense of Burnley, who were promoted with them to the first division of the league, and they succeeded although during part of the game they had only 10 men playing. The result was quite unexpected as was also the defeat of Aston Villa, the cup holders, by Chelsea, who hitherto have done so badly. Tottenham Hotspur also created a surprise by drawing with the Blackburn Rovers and were unfortunate not to win by failing to obtain full points. The Rovers have lost the lead over the other clubs, having now only 17 points for 10 games against Manchester United's 16 points for 9 games.

In the second division there was some heavy scoring. Huddersfield defeating Birmingham, 7 goals to 0; Stockport County defeating Leicester Fosse, 5 goals to 2, and Leeds City defeating Barnsley, 4 goals to 2.

The chief feature of the Southern League matches was the success of the last three teams on Table, Queens Park Rangers, Cardiff City and Bristol Rovers, Millwall Athletic, after drawing so many matches, defeated Southend United by 2 goals to 1. Merthyr, defeating Coventry City, jumped from fourteenth place on the table to eighth. Swindon defeated Norwich City, 2 goals to 0, and have now gone through the first two months of the season without losing a single point.

Chief interest in the rugby matches centered in the universities, Cambridge, who were expected to defeat the Harlequins, lost by 17 points to 10, but Oxford defeated Richmond by 28 points to 12.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Brown varsity cross-country team defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College in a dual run Saturday. A. B. Coopes of Brown finished first in 23m. 25s.

The University of Maine cross-country team defeated Dartmouth Saturday 20 points to 35. Captain Marceau of Dartmouth finished first in 22m. 15. 2-5s.

The Princeton varsity crew defeated the Yale varsity on Carnegie lake Saturday by two lengths in 9m. 39. 1-5s. Yale's time was 9m. 46. 2-5s. The distance rowed was 1½ miles.

Edward Ray, the British professional golfer, established a new record for the San Francisco Golf and Country Club course Saturday, making the 36 holes in 139 strokes. Harry Vardon was second with 143.

## HARVARD CREWS HOLDING FINAL PRACTISE TODAY

Today finds the Harvard crews which have been holding fall training finishing their preparatory work for the races which are to be held in the Charles river basin tomorrow afternoon. There are three varsity boats and one freshman boat to race.

The crews have been holding daily practise for about a month and while the first varsity and freshman eights are not made up of the best oarsmen eligible for the crews on account of the fact that several are now playing football, the work has given Coach Vray and Captain Reynolds a fine chance to size up some of the substitute material. The race will be a handicap one and the crews will row in the following order:

Varsity crew—Chandler stroke, Schall 7, Middendorf 8, L. Curtis 5, Burwood 4, Reynolds 3, Talcott 2, Murray bow, Gallacher cox.  
Second—Chichester stroke, Meyer 7, Parsons 6, Carver 5, Bush 4, Whitmarsh 3, Herick 2, Storror bow, Krieger cox.  
Third—Land stroke, Emerson 7, Graham 6, Hubbard 5, Jeffries 4, Beyer 3, E. Curtis 2, Williamson bow, Knivick cox.  
Freshmen—White stroke, Higginson 7, Stebbins 6, Hutchins 5, Brown 4, Eaton 3, Young 2, Chadwick bow, Cameron cox.

## MORE YACHTS FOR AMERICAN TRIALS

NEW YORK—Although orders have been placed for two 75-foot yachts to try for the honor of defending the America's cup next summer against the Shamrock IV, prospects of two more being built are very bright.

G. M. Punction and E. W. Clark, two well known yachtmen, are still considering the question of building. Should these two men form a syndicate, A. G. Hanan will probably join them and design the boat. Mr. Hanan has some ideas of his own regarding the designing of such a yacht and is anxious to carry them out.

Leonard Richards and Wilson Marshall are also considering the building of a fourth yacht on the popular subscription basis.

## FEW ENTRIES FOR CLYDE PARK GOLF HANDICAP PLAY

Miss F. C. Osgood of Country Club Only Player on Scratch—Curtis Sisters Not Entered

There was only a small field of entries this morning in the annual fall handicap tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association on the links of the Country Club, Clyde park, when play started at about 10 o'clock. Up to noon only eight players had started and the only prominent ones were Miss F. C. Osgood and Miss E. S. Phelps, both of the Country club.

Play is at 18 holes with handicaps. Miss Porter has a handicap of 4 and Miss Osgood is on scratch. These two players are not only competing for the Women's Eastern Golf Association prizes, but are also contesting for the Clyde park challenge cup. They were the only ones that had started up to noon who were eligible for this prize as it is open to Country club members. The other players were competing for the eastern association prizes.

A telegraph message was received from Miss Margaret Curtis this morning stating that she and her sister, Miss H. S. Curtis, would not take part in the tourney.

Conditions were very unfavorable for good playing. The course was very soft and the greens covered with leaves which greatly handicapped the players in their putting. There was no gallery out.

Miss M. C. Pierce and Miss Dorothy Ball, both of Warren park, were the first to start out. They played a very even game, each turning in a card of 125 for the 18 holes. Miss Ball had the biggest handicap, however, and her net card is 108 to 110 for Miss Pierce.

## PICKUPS

The Cincinnati Nationals, will do their spring training at Alexandria, La.

Now it is Pitcher Tyler of Boston for Marquard of New York. Maybe, but it looks like some more winter talk.

Princeton's move of having her professional baseball coach sit in the grandstand during a championship game is a good move.

Arthur Wilson, catcher and Fred Snodgrass, outfielder for the New York Giants, will play winter baseball with the Oxnard, Cal. team.

Pitcher Dubue of the Detroit Americans says that the club that defeats his team next year will win the pennant. There is no doubt this is so, but which one will it be?

D. L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, is to present the demands of the ball players to the national commission some time within the next two weeks.

The New York Americans have sold Borton, the first baseman secured from the Chicago Americans, in the trade for Chase, to the Toronto club of the International league.

According to the records of the national commission the New York Americans paid \$10,000 for Gilhooley, the outfielder purchased from the Montreal club of the International league.

It is said that President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals has won the support of four of the clubs in the National league to his plan of having inter-league games during September.

Manager Mack of the Athletics is credited with saying that Williams, first baseman of the New York Americans, has a brilliant baseball future ahead of him. He is big but very fast for his size.

President Murphy has picked up a young short-stop of about the same build as Maranville of the Boston Nationals and says he will make as good a player. If he does he will be one of the very best in the game.

Walter Johnson pitched in an exhibition game at Humboldt, Kan., Saturday, against Brennan of the Philadelphia Nationals and the game ended in a 10-inning no-run contest. After the game he was presented with a silver loving cup.

TWO MEETS FOR BROOKLINE S. C.  
Captain James of the Brookline Swimming Club has arranged for two dual meets this winter that will give his men some fine competition. The first will be with the Yale varsity at New Haven during the holidays and the second with the N. Y. A. C. at New York about a week later.

FOTRELL AND BATKIN WIN  
SAN FRANCISCO—Clarence J. Griffin and John R. Strachan, runners-up in this year's national lawn tennis championship doubles, were defeated by Elia Fottrell and Byron Batkin in the final match of the Bay Counties tournament. The score was 6-8, 3-6, 8-6, 6-1 and 6-4.

CADETS' BULLETIN  
Representative Andrew J. Peters announces that preliminary examinations will be held Dec. 20, for a candidate for a vacancy he is to fill at West Point Military Academy in June from the eleventh Congressional district.

## G. DUNCAN SHOWS SPLENDID GOLF IN FRENCH PLAY

Young English Professional Gives Fine Exhibition of Play on Difficult Links at Chantilly, Winning Open Title With 304

## BRAID COMES SECOND

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHANTILLY, France—George Duncan, in the opinion of a great number of people the most brilliant professional golfer of the day, recently captured the open golf championship of France at Chantilly. Although one of the younger generation of golfers, Duncan has been playing remarkable golf for 10 years or more; but has always seemed to lack consistency with the result that very few of the higher golfing prizes have been won by him. Lately, however, he has been playing with much greater steadiness without losing any of his brilliancy, and his recent capture of the £400 News of the World trophy, when he defeated Braid on his own course at Walton Heath, seemed to indicate that he had at last come into his own. This conclusion has been strengthened by his victory in France, particularly by his determined fight against great odds on the concluding day of the championship.

Duncan undoubtedly started favorite at Chantilly as the result of his great play in the News of the World match; but he did not hold that position long. His two rounds of the course on the opening day gave him a total of 157, but five other players improved on this. Arnaud Massy did the 36 holes in 146. Braid went round with scores of 77 and 78, a total of 155. J. G. Gassiat, Chantilly, had a total of 155. J. G. Sherlock took 153 for the two rounds, and H. D. Gillies, who played for England against Scotland in the international match of 1908, and who rowed and played golf for Cambridge, was best of all with two rounds of 75 and 76, a total of 151. James Sherlock, who was second, created a record for the course by going round the second time in 74, but Taylor, who laid out the course, could not do better than 81 and 77, a total of 158.

On the second day of the championship Mr. Gillies did badly in the morning going out, and took 42, but, making a remarkable recovery coming home, he finished the first round with a total of 78. With this score he retained his position as leader at the end of 54 holes. With a most brilliant return of 73, however, Duncan placed himself second. Playing with his accustomed speed, he made only three mistakes, and the details of his round were as follows: Out: 5, 4, 5, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5—39; home: 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3—



## THE HOME FORUM

## What the Geological Survey Really Does

The work of the United States geological survey is more varied than many people suppose. The function of this board is not merely to make the splendid maps that picture the actual physiognomy of every county and state in the Union, but to help the people in many problems relating to the development of the earth's resources. The location of gold and silver and other deposits, the place for oil wells or artesian wells, the value of coal lands, the possibilities of rivers that are to be made into waterways, the use of certain lands for dry farming, the right place for railroads, every question relating to the earth's ores and waters and rocks may be referred to the geological survey. It sends out over 1,000,000 printed reports every year and answers thousands of letters. To make all information sent out correct, men in this service are scattered over the country from Maine to California, from Hawaii to the north of Alaska. From three branches of the work are outlined in the Los Angeles Express as follows:

The topographic branch makes maps showing the surface of the earth, with its streams, rivers, lakes, roads, houses, towns—maps that are being used by the geologists as base maps, by engineers to locate railroads, roads, canals, sewers or drainage ditches, water power and irrigation projects, by automobilists and trappers as road maps, and for a hundred other purposes.

The geologic branch is studying the earth's rocks, their history and contents and, with this foundation, is mapping the whole United States so as to show, ultimately, just where gold and silver and the other precious and useful metals do or may occur; where coal, oil, gas, phosphate, potash and other salts lie; where clays, building stones and other

structural materials of the highest grade can be found.

The water-resources branch studies the underground waters for the purpose of determining their availability for domestic use or for irrigation; the surface waters to determine their amount and fitness for use as water supplies of cities and towns, and for power or irrigation, and also makes studies bearing on flood control and similar projects.

At present a large share of the survey's funds is expended in examining and classifying the public lands in the West, this expenditure reducing the work in the eastern states much below the amount formerly done.

## Truth, Knowledge, Love

Truth makes beautiful . . . knowledge stands for love.—Bayard Taylor.

## SPIRITUAL STRENGTH MAN'S HERITAGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Prophet Isaiah, in the fortieth chapter, insists upon the power and might and love of God, finishing with words fraught with comfort to man: "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall not run, and not be weary; and they shall not walk, and not faint." Waiting upon God, that is, resting patiently in the blessed assurance that the source of all power and all good will impart and sustain strength, is the essential requirement for the fulfillment of these promises.

Those early Christians, who were forced to withstand persecution because of their worship of the one God, are witnesses of the marvelous ability that spirituality confers to overcome the belief of pleasure and pain in matter. God upheld them with the right hand of His majesty and theirs was the victory over the flesh. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder

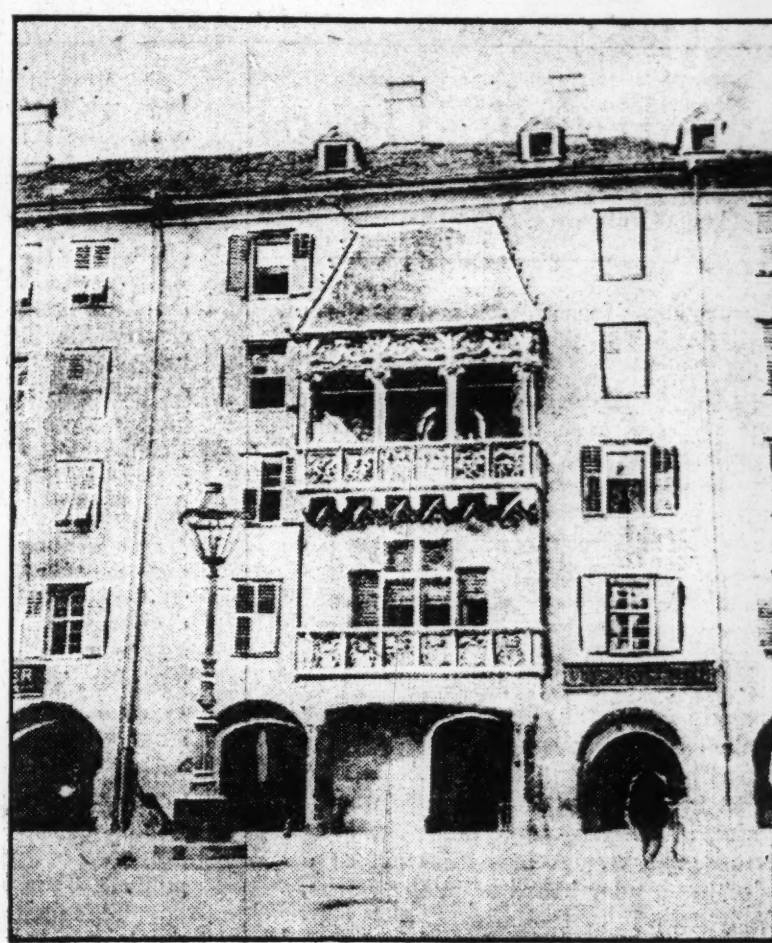
## Birds Classified by Altitude in the Andes

Interesting things are being discovered by Prof. Frank M. Chapman of the American museum who has been studying the birds of South America. He has discovered in Colombia, where he has noted the facts about birds at every altitude above sea level, that birds appear in distinctly marked strata, and are never found above or below their own level. The shore birds are found as high as 5000 feet above the sea, but never higher. From 5000 to 9000 entirely different birds are found and these birds were never found higher or lower than this belt. Then he studied feathered things all the way up to 12,000 feet and again found these distinct in their characteristics, always remaining in their own zones.

The birds of bright plumage are the forest birds. The shore birds, on the one hand and the birds so high in air that the vegetation is becoming scanty, are less bright. Nearly every one has observed that the birds on the sands and the marshy places near the sea are drab and gray. The scarlet tanager rarely is seen except in the woods, and the bluejays and bluebirds though occasional visitors in the open are by no means so often seen there as the birds of soberer hues. The great timber country of the Andes, up on the sides of the mountains is the place where the long and brilliant plumage, the glorious reds and gold and green and peacock blues are found.

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## GOLDNE DACHL, INNSBRUCK, TYROL

INNSBRUCK, the chief city of the Tyrol, is splendidly situated on the Inn, not far from its junction with the Sill. Above it on all sides, are 8500 feet high, but they are so precipitous that they give one the impression of being still higher. Being situated at the head of the Brenner pass, Innsbruck has for centuries been a place of considerable importance. As Oeni Pons, of which its present name is the German translation, it was the principal colony of the Roman province of Raetia. Since 1363 it, with the rest of the Tyrol, has formed part of the Austrian empire. The Franciscan church or Hofkirche, built 1553-1563, contains a magnificent monument to the Emperor Maximilian I., with 28 life-size bronze statues and 24 very fine marble reliefs representing the chief events of the Emperor's life. An interesting feature of the town is the Goldne Dachl, a roof of gilded copper, covering a gothic balcony built in 1425. This balcony is

part of a costly palace erected by Frederick of Tyrol, "of the empty pockets," with the intention of proving this nickname a misnomer. It was restored in 1504 by the Emperor Maximilian, whose arms it bears.

## Charlotte Cushman

A tribute to Charlotte Cushman found in William Winter's recent book, "The Wallet of Time," shows how the woman in the artist helped to make this famous figure of the American stage so compelling in her day and long after, as an ideal and incentive. It is to be remembered that for years Miss Cushman had played men's parts with entire success, an interesting reversal of an old custom which gave women's parts to men. Mr. Winter says:

"The greatness of Charlotte Cushman, therefore, was that of an exceptional combined with extraordinary power to embody the highest ideals. . . . She was not a great actress merely; she was a great woman. She did not possess the dramatic faculty apart from other faculties, and conquer by that alone; but, being affluent in that faculty, she poured forth through its channel such resources of character, intellect, moral strength . . . as marked her as a genius of the first order while they made her an irresistible force in art."

## If Thou but Follow

O love to angels all unknown,  
I turn from self and sin aside,  
Thou hast the idol self o'erthrown.  
I only hear Thee say,  
A feast is spread for thee  
On this and every day  
If thou but follow me.  
—Anson Davies FitzRandolph.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Mace Part of Nutmeg

Out in the kitchen pantry you will probably find a row of small boxes or cans that have different kinds of spice in them. Salt and pepper you know very well, and the round hard nutmegs that have to be grated over the top of the rice pudding. But there is a box that is full of brown powder or small brown pieces that seem a little like cinnamon, only not so large or hard. It is marked "Mace." You probably do not think mace is anything like the nutmegs, and yet it really belongs with them. Mace

is the netlike covering that surrounded the nutmeg when it was growing inside the fruit. Nutmegs are the seed or kernel of a fruit that is rather like a peach, and grows on the nutmeg tree. The soft part of the fruit is taken off and this leaves the seed in a shell, surrounded with the threadlike covering. Sometimes a very dry peach has also a great many clinging threads or veins clasping the pit or kernel. This netlike part of the nutmeg is a beautiful crimson color when the fruit is fresh. It is something like the husk of a filbert. It is very fragrant, and when dried it is used as a spice, chiefly for pickles.

Mace is most often used in the powdered form. It then looks like cayenne pepper. There is a story about a lady who once mistook the box and put a tablespoonful of cayenne instead of mace into her mince pies. Later she discovered that the pies did not have their usual flavor.

## Today's Puzzle

## SYNCOPIATIONS

Drop the middle letter from these words of five letters to make the changes indicated:

First syncope a kind of cloth  
And leave a legal claim,  
And next a yellow fruit and find  
For men a given name.  
Now of a buoyant object make  
For tenants an abode,  
And in like manner change a nut  
Into a coral ode;  
Then syncope a running knot,  
You'll follow what you find.  
And now of any animal  
Make somewhat more than good,  
And of the smallest particle,  
A structure built of wood.  
Then syncope a visitor;  
A sudden wind will rise.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE  
Stockstill.

## Women in Civil Service Reform

That women were in no small way responsible for the adoption by the state of California of a state-wide civil service law is the statement of Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley in the magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. There are but six states of the American Union that have such a law and a piece of work is cut out for the women's clubs by Mrs. Oakley who urges a definite and united effort in behalf of the civil service in the 42 other states.

One of the measures advised by this writer is the appointment in every county of a board of women visitors to the public penal and charitable institutions. Pennsylvania provides for such a board

## Lake Superior Shores

For hundreds of miles the American shore of Lake Superior presents scenes of picturesque beauty. Wooded islands in great profusion, whose castle falls and minarets gleam emerald, crimson, golden or gray, and are interspersed with long stretches of tan beach whose level floor the murmuring surges forever wash spotless, dot the shoreline like mystic outposts of an idyllic realm. Thus writes an enthusiast to the Baptist Standard and continues:

Sandpipers run along the beach and fish for invisible guts in the water. Lordly seagulls sweep in majestic curves from shore to island. Chipmunks and squirrels scamper up trees and chatter and scold in the branches. A half dozen species of woodpecker beat their tattoo upon blighted monarchs of the forest and dig for fat morsels. Crows so tame that they will pick food from your fingers, dozens of deer so trusting that they will pass you within two or three rods, the whirr of many wings and the notes of many bird calls, each speaks to you of so many separate joys. Brook-trout streams go purring merrily over shelved bottoms, gleaming blackly under dense thickets, meandering lazily amid sunlit valleys. There are thousands of acres of huckleberries of all shades from blackest indigo to light-gray violet. Tons upon tons of them are picked every season.

## Wise Man

Now a wise man is one who understands himself well enough to make due allowance for . . . unsane moods and varieties, never concluding that a thing is thus or thus because just now it bears that look.—Horace Bushnell.

## Science

And

## Health

With

Key to

the

Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science byMARY  
BAKER  
EDDYA complete list of  
Mrs. Eddy's works  
on Christian Science  
with descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent upon  
application

## ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and  
St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

## POEMS OF THE FARM SCARCE

POEMS idealizing farm living are found to be very rare. Prof. L. H. Bailey, who was chairman of the United States commission on country life under President Roosevelt, says:

"We have practically no good poems on American farm life. A poem on the plowboy is very likely to be one that sees the plowboy from the highway rather than one that expresses the real sentiment of labor on the land. . . . Farm poems are usually written from the study outward and by persons who see

farming at a long range, or who come to it with a city man's point of view."

Out of Professor Bailey's work for the improvement of the rural school, and its better status in the regard of the community, has grown the little poem here-with given:

## THE SONG OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL

I teach  
The earth and soil,  
The winds that blow,  
The hills and fen  
To common men  
That live just here;

The plants that grow,  
The winds that blow,  
The streams that run  
In rain and sun  
Throughout the year;

The shop and mart,  
The craft and art,  
The men today,  
The part they play  
In humble sphere;

And then I lead  
Through wood and mead,  
Through mold and sod  
Out unto God—  
With love and cheer.

I teach!

—L. H. Bailey.

## Apples of Ulster County on the Hudson

It was declared last spring, so the New York Sun recalls, that the apple crop of Ulster county and the peach crop, too, was a failure; and yet both these crops have been and are being harvested in greater abundance than was ever before known. The roads are crowded with apple wagons going to market, and special boats have been put on the Hudson to accommodate the fruit shippers. The tomato output has also been enormous, and these with eggplants have been sent into New York by the million crates at \$1 a crate.

The apple orchards of New York state have long been famed, and the apples of Ulster, though not in such large orchards as are found in Wayne, Monroe, Tompkins and Niagara counties, are expected some day to rival in quantity, as they already do in quality, even the great orchards of the far West of America. A man from Oregon has lately bought ground in Ulster and expects in a few years to have 25,000 trees.

The largest orchard in Ulster is that which was originally worked by Robert Pell. He used to send his apples to England, carefully polished and packed in tissue paper, stamped with the name of his farm.

The apples of Ulster are grown on the western plan of keeping the apple trees near the ground. This is better for the crop and also affords easier picking. Ulster is said to have been the only county on the west of the Hudson that had many apples this year. The orchards were sheltered by the Catskill and Shawangunk ranges. Great barges towed by tugs are going down the Hudson with heavy cargoes of the glowing fruit, and thousands of barrels are waiting shipment, while fully three quarters of the apples are still on the trees.

## Conventionality

There is no veil to character so thick as conventionality.—W. N. Harben in the Bookman.

## ART INTEREST LOOKING UP IN AMERICA

AMERICAN art is certainly looking up, to use the phrase which Whistler applied to nature when somebody praised the naturalness of his art. American art has been on a high level for generations, as the beautiful Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington attest. Stuart was a pupil of Benjamin West, which is so proud a name in American annals that we find it recorded as the successor of that of Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in London. The Philadelphia portrait painter was made court historical painter in London in 1772. Many of his pictures are at Hampton court. John Singleton Copley is still another famous American painter who sought out the old world. Other great artists of America took the same course—Whistler, Sargent and Abbey chief among them.

But there have been many, like Innes and Winslow Homer and in the immediate present Edmund Tarbell, who have stayed at home—at least, for the major part of their careers and helped on the development of artistic understanding in the United States.

American artists have pointed out the

lack of appreciation at home. The more wealthy Americans have been absorbed in buying famous old masters, when they could get them, and the everyday people have given little heed to any form of art. The public school rooms were evidence of this. Museums might boast rare treasures, but that the people had little concern with them was shown by the bare walls or the pictures that were worse than vacancy in the schools. But now reproductions of great pictures are found everywhere, and there is even a special industry built up in picture factories that make photographic and colored reproductions of great pictures for the use of school rooms.

Loan libraries of photographs are in circulation and the public libraries that have departments of art are exploiting them by lectures and talks. Art museums are becoming educational centers for the people. They are reaching them, stirring them to active interest in many forms of art. The growth of the arts and crafts, producing many beautiful, ornamental and useful things for the house is another sign of the times. Lessons in drawing and even in painting are given in many schools that once con-

tented themselves with mechanical drawing or a little careless practice from printed copies. The women's clubs give a series of meetings to the study of painting and sculpture and the general federation has an art department. Exhibits of real works of art, not reproductions, are often arranged for schools. Any town could bring together its few good pictures or casts of famous statues, its pieces of old furniture, of pottery and lace and the like, and make every year in its school building a most educational exhibit which would be to the whole community an incentive to further culture.

## Not the Tea-Party Wharf

T wharf, Boston's famous fish mart, which supplies so many dinner tables in New England and elsewhere with fish has nothing to do with the tea-table or with the famous Boston tea party. That occurred at Griffin wharf, afterward Russia wharf. A tablet now on a building at the corner of Pearl street and Atlantic avenue commemorates the deed



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, October 27, 1913

### Public Works Progress in the Philippines

IN CONNECTION with recent tendencies on the part of the Washington government to grant the Filipino people concessions and privileges calculated to lead them into independence at no distant day, the interesting point has been raised that public works undertaken by the present insular government, and now in hand, would require many years for completion. Some put the period in question at twenty, some at thirty years. Others have gone so far as to say that it will take fifty years to carry out fully the plans upon which the engineers are at present engaged. In case the Filipinos shall be given control of their affairs, it is asked, will they be disposed to bring these great undertakings to completion, or, having the disposition, will they have the means or the ability to do for the islands the essential things which the insular government is now striving to accomplish?

The American people are naturally interested, because of the present aspect of Philippine affairs, in knowing something regarding the character and progress of these works. A brief abstract of a report from the acting director of the insular board of public works, prepared recently for the quarterly bulletin of the bureau, sheds considerable light on this subject. The public works of the Philippines are spread over no fewer than sixty islands. Some 80 per cent of the projects must be constructed directly under the administration of the bureau, because of the absence of advantageous bids from private contractors. Some of these projects are accessible only with the greatest difficulty, and the conditions are such that private contractors are unwilling to bid for them. The average number of projects active at any one time for the thirty-one engineering districts is approximately 620. This, it is pointed out, is equivalent to twenty projects which the district engineer has in active operation every day in the year. Each project represents an expenditure of from \$250 to \$250,000, "with the responsibility in most cases the same, many of the projects accessible only at the expense of considerable time and energy." They have to do with every kind of constructive work necessary to the welfare of the archipelago. They mean, as they meant for Cuba, the remaking of a nation. Nobody who is capable of comparing the Cuba of today with the Cuba of the past need be told how important it is to the Philippines of the future that the public works now planned for the islands be carried to completion.

The question may be raised that the Filipinos should be now left to carry on these works for themselves. They have advanced very rapidly, it is true, and all the indications point to their continued progress in the art of government, but it may be seriously doubted whether, if left to their own resources at present, they would be able to maintain the gains the islands have been making in the last few years. Even with the granting to them of independence, for their own sake it should be with reservations that would enable the United States to give direction for a long term of years. This might be confined almost wholly to their educational welfare without failing in potential influence along all material and political lines. In view of all that has been accomplished for the Filipinos in the last few years, it would be deplorable now to cast them wholly adrift.

MANY cities now in comfortable circumstances, but ambitious to be big, might profit by considering that it costs \$3,000,000 a week to meet the expenses of the city of New York.

### Getting the Case Fairly Before the Voters

SUCH a political campaign as is now in full swing in Massachusetts raises a question whether the voters, as a jury, are given the case in a way that conduces to a fair verdict. Under the old order, when political parties were in better form, when there was a greater clearness of issue between them, and when candidates were representative instead of personal, at least the fundamentals would get a reasonable understanding. Party platforms had a value and definite proposals and policies were forwarded by the support of a party ticket and the assurance that its success would lead to certain action. There are next to no general issues in the present campaign. The party alignment is lost or at best obscured. The case is one of choice between men on the test of their fitness for office—quite possibly the right issue but one that demands more of the voter in discrimination and requires for him the fullest information. Its progress reveals the defectiveness of the means of supplying him with the knowledge needed to a decision that will be fair in itself and to the advantage of the state.

The task of the candidate in submitting his case is a heavy one, involving great personal effort to reach the half million voters who will make the decision and an enormous outlay of money. One candidate for Governor carries on his campaign by trying to reach every postoffice in the commonwealth. Another is to present his merits in a pamphlet mailed to all the registered voters, some 800,000. All of the aspirants are engaged in a vigorous and necessary effort to inform every citizen of the grounds of his claim. Obviously this is costly and burdensome beyond reason. It is wasteful and, what is more objectionable, it fails in the end to deliver the case fairly. The representations of the men in their own behalf are not in the nature of things cannot be unprejudiced. They are special pleas and there is no judicial summary from the bench, save such as the newspapers may supply in their editorials and the claim will hardly be made that this is certain of fairness.

It is such a situation as this that gives basis for the claim that the public should provide some means of submission of principles and of the merits of candidates for decision. The argument does not end with the point that the cost of a campaign is too burdensome and tends to exclude the man of limited purse; it goes further to point out that after all the outlay the approach to the voters has not been fairly made and that they are not presented with the issues in clear form and right proportions. If it is not concluded that the state, having gone far in regulating the ways of politics, must add the task of publicity, it at least gives ground for the claim that there should be some public medium of fair presentation, or some form of regulation.

### Back to Government Bank Scheme

It is said that certain members of the Senate committee on banking and currency, and some bankers, strongly favor the plan for the establishment of a great government bank brought forward by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York. But this statement, at best, must be based on off-hand opinions. No matter how clearly Mr. Vanderlip may have presented his scheme, it has not, in the very necessity of the case, been given in any quarter the consideration that should be accorded so important a matter before it is unreservedly approved. Briefly, the plan contemplates the chartering by the government of a financial institution to be known as the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, with capital stock of \$100,000,000. The charter would extend for fifty years and the head office would be in Washington. As soon as an act is passed providing for the establishment of this institution, the President is to appoint a committee to be designated as the "Federal Reserve Bank Organization." This committee will divide the country into twelve commercial districts, and designate one city in each district as the seat of a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, with the responsibility of organization. The stock of the Federal Reserve Bank may either be subscribed for entirely by the government with funds raised by the sale of bonds, or offered for public subscription, the success of each subscription to be insured by requiring all national banks to be liable for the purchase of their pro rata proportion of any stock not taken by the public. This stock is to have no voting power.

This plan differs from the administration bill in that it eliminates the banks from participation in the administration of the system. In the pending bill the banks would own the stock and elect six of the nine directors of each of the regional reserve banks which would issue currency, make rediscounts and hold bank reserves under control of the federal reserve board. It differs from the so-called Aldrich plan in that the latter provided for a central and subsidiary banks owned and controlled by the member banks themselves. Under the Vanderlip plan, in full operation, the government through a board of seven members appointed for a term of seven years at salaries of \$15,000 or \$17,500, would establish a banking house with all power as to the issue of money, the rediscounting of commercial paper, and the concentration of the reserve gold of the country.

The scheme will immediately be subject to objection on the ground that it puts the national government into the banking business where many thousands of thoughtful people never want to see it; and that it can offer no adequate protection against the tendency of governmental matters to pass under political control. Possibly the prejudice against government banking might be overcome and possibly sufficient safeguards might be provided for the prevention of political interference with the affairs of a government bank, but it will, we take it, require considerable time to change the drift of sentiment in either respect. The present currency bill is far from being perfect, but thus far it has been the aim of its friends to avoid as far as possible the two prominent objectionable features in the Vanderlip proposal—the involving of the government too deeply in private business and the risk of having the financial business of the country unduly influenced or upset at every change of administration.

### Restoring the Historic Monuments

THE space and prominence which the Monitor has given to the work of restoring Old Congress hall of Philadelphia to its original condition will, we believe, find appreciation throughout the world. Old Congress hall is now, in its general appearance, where it was when it housed the federal Legislature in the first decade of the republic. After undergoing many alterations, some of them believed to be necessary, some believed to be for the better, the building, both as to exterior and interior, had become greatly changed. Those engaged in the work of restoring it, we are told, found it almost too plain to be classic, but they rose above all temptation, as have Bostonians in the restoration of their Old State House and Old South church, until now the building, no matter what it may lack in other respects, has the priceless attraction of looking as it looked in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

It is regrettable that the better sense of men and women did not come into play earlier in connection with the treatment of historic monuments. This is a subject in which the entire civilized world has common ground for sympathy. If these monuments had been more generally preserved, and if those preserved had only been preserved as they were handed down by the past, the world today would have treasures of value defying all computation.

Such monuments as remain are being guarded more jealously today than ever before. There is more genuine popular respect for them. Their worth in education, their power of inspiration, is better understood. It is recognized that even in the material world there are some things that money cannot replace, and this in itself conveys a wholesome lesson.

FAMILIAR as is the appeal to business men to interest themselves in politics, the need is so great and the response so partial that every new utterance of the call deserves an echo. The Monitor recognized the warrant for the reiteration in the attention it gave recently to the address before the State Business Men's Association of Connecticut by its president, Samuel E. Vincent. His was of the type of advice that both the public, in its varied need, and the business man, in his particular preparation for aiding in public causes, have a duty to encourage. The address supported the appeal by its own clear and practical and vigorous discussion of such questions as the duty of public utilities commissions doing thoroughly the work that is assigned them, the condition of public institutions, which offered some ground for criticism, and the financial side of the state highway building, which was shown not to be free from fault. These are precisely the kind of questions business men are prepared to deal with and the bulk of the blunders and inefficiencies of the public services may be ascribed to the lack of the application to them of the judgment and honor that is stored in private business offices.

There are phases in the development of public policies that may be said to depend upon the un-business men. There is room for the charge upon official conduct and for the building of theories of

### Need Is Great for Business Men in Politics

reform by the man with no investments. Legislation would stagnate if it were left to the hands of men who were only familiar with the counsels of the directors' room. There are constant disappointments in business men elected to the Legislature on the supposition that having conducted their own affairs prudently they will be highly serviceable in helping direct those of the state. The freer lance of the young, professional fellow is more effective here. But it needs its foil. The balance of judgment is to be attained only as it is supplied by the averaging of experience and the compromises of diverse habits of thinking. Beyond the legislative stage, for the holding of wisely created officials to right conduct, the reinforcement of the business man's support of right and resolute conduct and well reasoned criticism of inefficiency and indifference is of all things in the public affairs of the day the most needed.

Comparison of the standards of private business and public conduct might not be altogether comforting to the citizen who likes to think of government as the perfection of orderliness and effectiveness. To what source would reason turn for the correction of the defects, the extravagances, the wastes, the deficiencies of public administration, if not to the men who stand for their opposite in their own daily affairs?

TRADE conditions throughout the world have undergone so many changes within a decade that it is found that countries which have been known as exporters of specific commodities in many cases are now obliged to purchase large quantities of the identical products which formerly constituted a principal basis of revenue. Some of the north Atlantic states have for some years been obliged to buy cereal products where these are more plentiful. Recently South America has been shipping much corn to New York and ports further south. Now comes the information that Galveston is awaiting three grain cargoes as forerunners for many more cargoes of corn from the Argentine Republic. Texas is evidently in need of this corn, or the Lone Star state would not go so far from home to buy it.

With the removal of the duty that existed under the old tariff law, corn from the Argentine can be imported into the United States at about 14 cents less per bushel than it costs in Texas. The 600,000 bushels of corn now on their way from Buenos Aires are interesting grain men to a considerable extent. But aside from the immediate necessity of getting the product into Texas, and the effect it may have on the future corn cultivation throughout the United States South, there is something else to be considered in this connection. It is barely possible that this northward movement of Argentine corn may prove of value in furthering the cattle industry of the southern states—an enterprise which could find general support because of the apparent success that would attend a more thorough attention to stock raising as a business.

Texas could almost afford to give up its claim as a corn country to be known more generally as a cattle country. It may be that the temporary drought in the Texas corn belt has been the cause for this sudden present desire to get the Argentine article. It is somewhat difficult to look at Texas as apart from what constitutes a great corn commonwealth, but if the farmers see it is to their advantage to go in for beef, and if there comes a further desire to follow up the cattle development by the establishment of abattoirs on a large scale in Texas, it would appear as if the country would eventually profit by a more plentiful supply of meat. At the present time Argentina grows prosperous by selling its surplus beef product to less plentifully supplied countries. Texas ranchmen could find all the market they would want in the states north of the Rio Grande.

THE platform of the recent Mohonk conference touched upon Porto Rican affairs, urging continuing supervision of the United States, looking forward "toward some form of complete self-government under the American flag, and granting of full American citizenship." This accorded with the views of Americans present at the conference who had a special knowledge of insular conditions and the possibilities of the islanders and also with those of the only native disputant whose opinions were set before the conference in a carefully wrought out paper. Peculiarly significant in connection with the argument of the former speaker of the Porto Rican Assembly, was his immediate exclusion of the plan of statehood within the Union as any basis for possible settlement of issues that grow more, rather than less, acute as time goes on.

From the Porto Rican as well as the United States standpoint that plan has no merit. It calls for a preliminary assimilation of the Porto Rican to new social, religious and political ideals which he does not care to make. What is desired is an autonomous state of insular home rule carrying with it citizenship in the nation so as to insure to Porto Ricans journeying abroad all the rights and privileges of Americanism. In return for this the United States shall gladly have every concession and right to all privileges that will insure her assertion of military power and protection of her economic, diplomatic and international interests in the Caribbean.

The wise Porto Rican allows no abstract principle of liberty to cloud his judgment on the issue of protection of the island by the United States, and such use by this nation of its sovereignty as is necessary for defensive purposes. Where he is insistent for liberty is in respect to those matters which have to do with purely insular affairs.

PERHAPS the theater magnate who proposes to establish the dollar seat in New York would do better with a more fashionable sort of price. Let him try posting a sign for seats: "Were \$2.50, now \$1.17."

HOUSTON, Tex., under its new charter may, as a municipality, go into any kind of business. The probabilities are, however, that it will confine itself closely to the business of being a good city to live in.

EVEN if you take your aigrette out of the United States you may not bring it back. Here is one law, at least, that is unbending.

SIAM's indorsement of Mr. Bryan helps to offset the other attitude of some of his countrymen in the banking business.

### What Argentine Corn Means to Texas

### Porto Rican Autonomy Urged